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REAGAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS INITIATIVE SPURNED

LD051622 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

President Ronald Reagan of the United States has given a press conference in Washington, at which he announced the administration's intention to table a draft convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. This step being accompanied with a publicity boom was presented by the occupant of the White House as something new, as a bold American initiative directed towards a comprehensive global ban on chemical armaments.

In so doing he deliberately passed it over in silence that the USSR and other socialist countries, as far back as in 1969, suggested concluding a convention on the prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons and on removal of the weapons from the arsenals. However, the USA which at that time was conducting a barbarous chemical war against the people of Indochina blocked a solution to the problem of chemical weapons. In 1982 the Soviet Union came forward with a new initiative on this matter at the United Nations Organisation.

What was the United States' reply to that? It replied by toughening its stand, first of all, in matters of control. Quite recently the Warsaw Treaty member states tabled a comprehensive proposal on freeing Europe from chemical weapons. Washington took up a negative attitude to that initiative as well. Finally, at the end of February this year, the USSR took a new important step at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament: it suggested that the entire process of liquidation of chemical weapons be covered by control from beginning to end. However, Washington did not give a clear reply to that Soviet proposal either. Instead, President Reagan at the above-mentioned press conference for obviously speculative purposes was again busy exaggerating the question of control over the liquidation of chemical weapons. Meanwhile it is no secret to anyone that Washington has already repeatedly used this question at talks on various aspects of disarmament to evade reaching accords.

The U.S. Administration's obstructionist stand in the question of a ban on chemical weapons is quite explainable. The administration has virtually launched a large-scale preparation for a chemical war. It was not by chance that Reagan emphasized at the press conference that it is necessary that the USA have its own "retaliatory capacity" until chemical weapons are banned. Washington, while sabotaging the reaching of agreement to this effect, speeds up the realisation of the program for the creation of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary ones -- on which about 10,000 million dollars are supposed to be spent. Already now the USA possesses the world's largest arsenal of chemical weapons the stocks of which, according to expert estimates, exceed 150,000 tons. But even these stocks do not satiate the Pentagon's appetites! It demands new appropriations from Congress for the expansion of the arsenals of chemical weapons. They are intended to be located, in the main, outside the United States, first of all in Western Europe, which is assigned the role of a potential theater of operations with the use of both nuclear and chemical weapons.

The propagandist noise made by the President around U.S. ostensible striving for a ban on chemical weapons was needed to him expressly for the purpose of continuing to build up U.S. chemical arsenals under its cover. This time again, Reagan used as another screen to cover up those ominous plans the hackneyed inventions as to a "Soviet military threat" and an alleged use of "Soviet chemical weapons" in South-East Asia, Afghanistan, and even in the war between Iran and Iraq.

While repeating those long-retuted inventions, the President for understandable reasons passed it over in silence that it was precisely the United States that had used chemical weapons on a large scale in Korea, Indochina, Afghanistan, and quite recently -- in Grenada and in El Salvador.

The Washington administration's approach to the question of chemical weapons fully fits into the framework of its militarist course directed towards achieving military superiority over the USSR and towards world hegemony. Sabotaging the Soviet peace initiatives, Washington is unleashing a new most dangerous round of the race of arms, including that of chemical ones. In the light of these facts, the "peacemaking" efforts of the occupant of the White House, including his latest "peace initiative", appear false and hypocritical.

Kozyakov Commentary

LD060453 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Speaking at a news conference on Wednesday President Reagan continued to assert that he adhered to arms control. But his so-called peaceful proposals are being accompanied with pushing the arms race in the United States and throughout the world. This is true of the administration's attitude toward nuclear weapons. This seems to be true of its approach to chemical weapons as well. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov comments on the latest American proposal on banning chemical weapons.

On one hand, President Reagan announced that he will send Vice President Bush to Geneva with a new American proposal on a treaty banning the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons. On the other hand, the President said that his administration will continue to push for producing chemical weapons so that the United States has something to bargain with. Such a double approach resembles the well-known double track decision adopted by Washington and NATO with regard to the American nuclear weapons in Europe. As is known, the first part of the decision, which provided for a negotiated solution of the problem, was sabotaged by the Reagan administration, who advanced absolutely unacceptable proposals. The White House and some of its NATO allies concentrated on the second part of the decision, that is on the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe. They started deploying the missiles without waiting for the negotiations to end, and thus blew them up. So the question arises whether the administration is prepared to conduct truly honest and constructive talks on banning chemical weapons, or whether it's going to use the talks in Geneva and its new proposals for covering up the Pentagon's preparations for a chemical war.

Up until now the Reagan administration has rejected all Soviet proposals aimed at banning the use and production of chemical weapons and at the destruction of their stockpiles under reliable international control.

The White House did its utmost to get the congressional approval of its large-scale program of chemical rearmament. Congress has rejected the administration's requests for production funds three times, but still the White House is seeking $1.1 billion for the next fiscal year to produce chemical weapons. It still gives priority to this, but not to seeking a mutually acceptable agreement on curbing the chemical arms race.

While announcing his proposal, the President didn't offer any details, but according to an administration official, the proposed treaty would require verification procedures that the Soviets have not shown an inclination to accept in the past. Well, the other day the United States rejected the Soviet proposal on talks to prevent the arms race in space under the pretext that it cannot be verified. Now again, in the case of chemical weapons, the stress is being made in Washington on verification matters, probably with the same purpose of avoiding any agreements on disarmament.

By the way, the statement by the President at a news conference on Wednesday was full of various slanderous accusations against the Soviet Union, such as a Soviet threat and others. The language is suited for pushing new allocations on chemical and other weapons through Congress, but it is absolutely incompatable with a truly honest wish to promote understanding and agreement among nations.

Comparison of TASS Report

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 April in its First Edition publishes on page 5 a TASS report entitled "Tricks Again" on President Reagan's initiative. This report has been compared with the TASS version published on page AA 7 of the 5 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...on chemical weapons." Here he deliberately ignored the fact that as long ago as 1969 the USSR and the other socialist countries proposed the conclusion of a convention banning chemical and bacteriological weapons and removing these weapons from arsenals. He announced that... (adding passage)

Paragraph three, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...3 million units.

But these gigantic... (deleting passage and picking up next paragraph)

Paragraph four, line four reads in PRAVDA: ..."binary" chemical munitions of nerve-paralytic effect. In Pine Bluff construction of new capacities for the... (adding passage and "new")

Paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA deletes "he asked."

IZVESTIYA VIEWS REAGAN REPORT ON ASAT WEAPONS

PM051302 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Washington's Militarist Plans"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr -- The White House has sent Congress a report on U.S. policy on antisatellite weapons. The section of the report concerning some aspects of U.S. military activity in space is secret. Nonetheless, it is clear from the published sections that the Reagan administration has elaborated a broad program for the militarization of near-earth space and intends to sabotage the international community's efforts to cut off this dangerous new channel of the arms race.

The report states in particular that the United States is planning to deploy antisatellite weapons in space. The SRAM-ALT system consisting of a miniature warhead and a two-stage launch vehicle is now being developed for the purpose. The system will be launched from a specially equipped F-15 fighter bomber and is designed to strike enemy satellites in low-altitude orbit. In addition, work is under way to create new antisatellite systems using guided energy beams, including lasers.

At the same time measures are being elaborated to defend the U.S. satellites and ground systems, including enhancing the maneuverability of spacecraft, using electronic means of defense, and equipping satellites with return fire systems. The defense department has set about studying the entire complex of problems connected with military operations in space. In an accompanying letter President Reagan makes an attempt to mislead the public concerning the United States' true intentions. The letter alleges demagogically that the United States "is studying a number of alternatives in the field of arms control in space with a view to talks with the Soviet Union and other countries." However, in referring to some "considerable difficulties on the plane of verifying measures to control antisatellite weapons systems," Reagan immediately states that the United States "does not consider it constructive to enter into official international talks" on the issue.

Thus, while asserting its desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union and to resume disarmament talks, the United Statesis in fact acting in the completely opposite direction. The report on U.S. policy in the field of antisatellite arms submitted to Congress by the President is aimed at urging on the arms race in space and intensifying the threat of nuclear war. It is also characteristic that, without studying the Soviet proposals on banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth, the President rejects these proposals out of hand. At the same time he makes a number of statements in an attempt to dupe public opinion regarding the real goals which the present administration is seeking to attain with respect to the USSR on questions of halting the arms race. The President essentially dismisses the Soviet proposals and, without bothering with explanations on this score, invokes mainly his own far-fetched, utterly unfounded fabrications.

It is characteristic that after the publication of the report, at a press conference correspondents literally attacked the spokesman for the National Security Council, asking him why the administration was hiding behind questions of control with regard to an all-embracing agreement on antimissile weapons and was reluctant to reach agreement with the Soviet side on destroying what are already specific systems. Why is the United States failing to reciprocate the major step taken by the Soviet Union in this field to meet the United States halfway? In an inconsistent way, sometimes actually adopting an irritated tone, the spokesman, the U.S. press writes, beat off these questions, claiming it was all necessary for U.S. "security," The spokesman essentially could not answer a single question, because the administration's stance is counter to common sense.

Observers and specialists are sharply criticizing Washington's new militarist plans. Washington's allegations regarding the "need" to verify the antisatellite weapons agreement are just a pretext to bury the very idea of peaceful space, L. Pressler, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Subcommittee on Arms Control, has stressed. THE NEW YORK TIMES in turn notes that the administration's report "in no way tallies with the opinion of the league of concerned scientists which unites authoritative experts and scientists and has concluded that suitable verification is possible." The newspaper points out that many U.S. congressmen are actively advocating Soviet-U.S. talks on this issue. Evidence of this is the submission to the senate of a resolution urging the White House to resume talks with the USSR on antisatellite systems, broken off, as is well known, through the fault of the United States.

U.S.-USSR Positions Contrasted

LD060403 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Coming up next is a commentary. Lev Semeyko, a writer on military affairs, examines President Reagan's official rejection of Soviet-American talks on antisatellite systems. This is what he writes:

President Reagan has officially announced that the United States will not resume the Soviet-American talks on antisatellite systems, in another move to block dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, this time with regard to a very important issue. The United States is bent on taking the arms race into space and it is brushing all proposed limitations aside in a bid to gain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. Washington believes, apparently, that by using its so-called technological superiority it can establish its domination in space and therefore gain world domination. That provides ample evidence of Washington's desire for world domination.

Many American political figures are aware of the destabilizing aspects of antisatellite weapons, and the congressional request for clarifications of this. The State Department submitted a report to Congress to which the President appended a letter where he said the time has not yet come for talks with the Soviet Union to be resumed.

The President believes that now is the time for allocating $90,400,000 for the research and testing of antisatellite systems. The United States Air Force is planning to spend a total of $1,400 million on the research and development of such systems. The deployment of an antisatellite system scheduled for 1987 will cost several dozen billions.

President Reagan says that spending on such a scale is justified because of a Soviet military threat. Claims about a mythical Soviet military threat predated every new round of the arms race started by the United States.

Where does the threat really come from? Here are some facts: Back in 1958, at the dawn of the space age, the Soviet Union called at the United Nations for concluding a convention banning the uses of space for military purposes. The United States opposed the motion. In August of 1981 the Soviet Union tabled a draft agreement on banning the deployment in space of any weapons. Two years later the Soviet Union advanced its initiative for banning the use of force in space and from space against targets on earth. In the autumn of last year the Soviet Union proposed that a moratorium be imposed on the launches of antisatellite weapons. In January of this year the United States launched a 6-meter [as heard] antisatellite missile from an F-16 fighter-bomber. The missile can deliver a killer satellite [as heard] to orbital altitudes of up to 1,000 km. In the autumn of next year the United States is planning to fire such a missile at an orbital target and thereby make another move towards deploying antisatellite weapons.

This indicates beyond any doubt that the Soviet Union is posing a military threat from space. It is opposed to the militarization of space. The United States is, on the contrary, for militarizing space. This is indicated above all in the President Reagan's program announced on 23 March of last year for deploying a large-scale antimissile system in space. In January details of that program were spelled out in the President's Directive 119; the directive provides for integrating the approach in space militarization by developing both antisatellite and antimissile systems to be deployed in space for a disarming strike at the Soviet Union.

The threat posed by the United States in space and to this earth is very real indeed.

The above shows that President Reagan's claims that the United States is exploring the possibility of selectively limiting individual space systems are aimed at misleading the public about Washington's moves to speed up the arms race in space. The policy of the American leaders today may lead to a nuclear catastrophe both on earth and in outer space.

Report Contradicted by Acts

LD042102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The White House has published a letter and report by U.S. President Reagan to Congress on the U.S. appraoch to the question of antisatellite weapons. Here is Soviet television political observer Boris Kalyagin:

[Begin Kalyagin recording] Hello, comrades. Recently the U.S. President and other high-ranking figures in Washington have been saying a lot about the claim that the U.S. Administration is in favor of dialogue with the Soviet Union and is doing just about everything possible to strengthen peace. Tribute is paid to these verbal declarations in the present White House message too. In an accompanying letter to his report to the U.S. Congress, President Reagan declares that the United States is dedicated to the study and use of space for peaceful purposes. However, his love of peace ends there.

Throughout the entire report, Reagan seeks to justify the decision to extend the arms race to space and expounds the U.S. program of military preparations in this sphere. The head of the White House stated that Washington will not hold talks with the Soviet Union on control over antisatellite weapons, as this would not be in the interests of the United States and its allies. Reagan covers up his negative attitude to an exchange of views with our country on these questions by citing the difficulties and even impossibility of an agreement being properly monitored. This argument has become a dismal tradition among Americans. When the United States does not want to hold talks on arms limitation, it always turns to arguments about so-called difficulties of control. Yet this false thesis has repeatedly been refuted by competent experts, including American ones. The U.S. President has practically dismissed the Soviet initiatives without even discussing them.

It is very significant that, being unable to say anything sensible against them, Reagan said in his report that he states his specific objections to the Soviet proposals in the closed appendices to the document. But those appendices are inaccessible to the public. Such are the subterfuges that the American Administration is forced to resort to in order to cast a shadow over the Soviet Union's clear and precise position against the militarization of space.

I would like to remind you that our country has proposed concluding an agreement not only on banning the development of new antisatellite systems, but also on the abolition of those already in existence. The USSR unilaterally undertook not to be first to put into space any forms of antisatellite weapon. We act on the basis that all past experience shows that the development of military systems is better limited at the very beginning, that is before testing. This is easier to control than later, when they have already been created and put into production, to say nothing of the destabilizing influence of their deployment on the whole strategic situation in the world. The U.S. President, however, is ignoring all this. It seems the American side is happier with a deadlock situation. By their actions they have wrecked the Geneva talks, both on medium-range missiles and on strategic arms limitation; and now they are raising their hand against the agreements that have already been signed. Now they are ready to start a new arms race in space. That is how much President Reagan's words about his desire to ease tension and improve Soviet-American relations are worth. These assertions sharply contradict all that has been done, and is still being done, by the present American Administration.[end recording]

ZHUKOV DERIDES U.S. POSITION ON DIALOGUE EFFORTS

PM051138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Dialogue, or Idle Talk About Dialogue?"]

[Text] "To disguise its policy, the American Administration is now trying in every way to pass itself off as a 'lover of peace.' However, everyone can see how much that is really worth," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his 29 March Kremlin speech, analyzing the present international situation, whose tension the United States has increased to a dangerous level through its aggressive actions.

It has already done that, and now it is trying to increase still further the dangerous level of tension. This is made quite clear by the report on U.S. policy on antisatellite weapons sent to the Congress by the White House. It is a question of nothing less than an extensive program for the militarization of outer space, elaborated by Reagan's administration.

And this is being done as an open challenge to the international community, which came out unequivocally against the militarization of space by a vast majority at the UN General Assembly session! Washington's new step once again clearly demonstrates to the whole world what is the real worth of its hypocritical assurances about its adherence to the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

The present U.S. Administration started publicizing its utterly false "peaceableness" insistently as long ago as January of this year, when its leader R. Reagan officially announced his intention to run for a second term as President. "Elections make demands, as the saying goes," France's LE MONDE newspaper noted on this score on 31 March. This new political campaign was prepared according to all the rules of commercial advertising.

On a Saturday, 14 January, the correspondents accredited to the White House were roused as if by an alarm. They hurried there at breakneck pace: What had happened? Speakes, the President's press spokesman, solemnly announced: Prepare yourselves, on Monday the President will deliver an exceptionally important speech. Its main aim is "to resolve the problems of relations with the Soviet Union and improve the state of these most important relations."

The journalists pricked up their ears: Is some really sensational turnabout in policy being prepared? The questions poured out:

Will this speech show that the President has abandoned his former concept, for instance, of the Soviet Union as the "focus of evil"?

Does this mean a change in relation to former statements to the effect that the Russians' place will eventually be on the ash heap of history.

Mr Speakes quickly dampened the journalists' eagerness, stating that the President's forthcoming speech "does not reflect a change of policy." And although R. Reagan's speech, after its advance publicity, was relayed from the White House all over the world by satellite, it indeed contained nothing new. It was another refrain of the old song which says that the United States is prepared to conduct "dialogue from a position of strength" with the USSR.

As a commentator on America's CBS television stated in the evening of the same day, the President's speech "was aimed at reassuring the public in connection with the impasse which has come about at the disarmament talks."

However, the Washington administration, not in the least embarrassed, continued to demonstrate its false peaceableness. Continuing and stepping up the nuclear arms race and preparing to take it into space, the U.S. leaders again affirmed that they are eager to resume talks with the USSR.

"Time after time, in public statements and in confidential appeals to the Soviet leadership, I have stressed that we seek to hold a serious, active dialogue aimed at establishing more constructive relations. Here the most important thing is to prevent war and reduce armaments," R. Reagan said on 17 February at a meeting with women occupying elected posts.

"We continue to seek talks with the Soviet Union on realistic arms reductions," he repeated on 9 March at a dinner held under the slogan "Victory salute" at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

"We are filled with the desire for dialogue," he assured a correspondent for Paris' LE MONDE on 21 March. "For instance, there is no reason why our representatives should not meet in Geneva again without delay (!)."

The U.S. President even summoned up the energy to make a trip to Columbus (Ohio) and assemble there the same audience of evangelists whom he had told a year before that the USSR is the "empire of evil." Now he told these same evangelists that in future he will not only hold talks with the godless Communists, but will...pray for them.

The idea is simple -- Washington is clearly counting on the fact that the Americans have short memories, and have either already forgotten, or else do not even know that the talks with the "godless Communists" were wrecked by the U.S. Government. It was they who brought their new missiles into Europe and thereby made the talks pointless.

The aforementioned report by the administration, as well as the request for additional appropriations for the antisatellite arms program, show that the United States is starting a new round of the arms race, taking it into space. This is nothing but a further development of American imperialism's militarist policy, a new whipping up of tension. The verbose arguments, contained in the President's letter which accompanies the report, about the imaginary U.S. adherence to the use of outer space for peaceful purposes and the desire to develop Soviet-American relations -- all these are flagrant lies.

Practical actions refute these hollow assurances. Nobody can believe the President's words to the effect that he would like to turn over a new leaf in Soviet-American relations and determine specific areas in which agreement could be reached through discussion. After all, in the same report submitted to Congress, Reagan tries to prove with the help of vague, contradictory arguments that the elaboration of an agreement banning antisatellite weapons is impossible in practice, and that a Soviet-American accord on this score is also, according to him, virtually impossible. In that case, one wonders, why bother in the first place?

Of course, the White House is well aware of what must be done for USSR-U.S. dialogue to become possible again. People there must have read Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the meeting with voters, when he said clearly and precisely that the nuclear powers should adopt a commitment "...Not take the nuclear arms race into new spheres, space included."

Let us return to the question of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe.

"The Russians were not joking when they promised to break off the talks if the United States deployed medium-range missiles in Europe," THE NEW YORK TIMES political observer T. Wicker pointed out on 27 March. "And they are not joking now when they refuse to resume talks until Washington removes the missiles from Europe."

However, the gentlemen in Washington want to joke, pulling the wool over the Americans' and West Europeans' eyes by saying that somewhere, some day, some Soviet "official" in the course of some "unofficial contacts" supposedly agreed to some kind of "compromise option" providing for the "resumption" of talks in conditions where the American Pershing II and cruise missiles, having been placed on combat readiness, will be keeping Soviet territory in their sights.

One wonders: Why all the idle talk about the imaginary U.S. readiness to resume talks "without delay"? Talks for what? For the sake of providing a cover for the arms race and the "cold war" policy? Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated this quite clearly at his election meeting with voters, and they supported his statement with applause.

The concern aroused in Western Europe and the United States by the deterioration in the international situation, which could be exacerbated still further as a result of the pushing through of American plans for the militarization of space, is growing stronger, rather than dying down as Washington tries to claim. People are now still more clearly aware that the threat to their security, far from being weakened, has increased. That is why the antiwar movements which the U.S. Government and its allies, confusing wishes with reality, are trying to bury alive, are in fact gaining new strength.

A NEWSWEEK correspondent recently interviewed H.-J. Vogel, leader of the Social Democratic Party faction in the West German Bundestag, in Bonn. To one of his questions, Vogel replied sharply: "I do not advise anyone to think it is all over. The debates about the missile deployment have changed something in the consciousness of millions of Germans. We now see more energetic opposition to the concept which states that the more weapons you have, the firmer your security."

Perhaps it was in order to neutralize in advance the public reaction to the plan being prepared in the White House for taking the arms race into space, that Washington spread rumors every day to the effect that the USSR has already become reconciled to the fact that the United States has deployed and intends to continue deploying new missiles in Europe. These rumors were reflected, in particular, in London's FINANCIAL TIMES, which published a report on 24 March stating that "Moscow may agree to return to the conference table if NATO, for its part, agrees to freeze the deployment of the new American missiles at the present low (?!) level."

However, since these rumors are resolutely denied and the public demonstrations against the siting of the Pershing II and cruise missiles are being stepped up, the American propaganda services are supplying their newspapers with new fabrications which are even wilder and more absurd.

The NEW YORK POST, for instance, published on 22 March a sensational report from the chief of its Washington department under the heading "The Americans Are Holding Secret Talks With the Russians on Arms Problems." "It has become known to the NEW YORK POST," the report says, "that the Reagan administration has for the last 3 months been holding secret talks with the Soviet Union on arms control issues."

Seeking to give verisimilitude to this fabrication, its author even names leading U.S. figures who are aleegedly taking part in the mythical "secret talks."

"The Soviet-American consultations," the author of this fabrication continues to lie with inspiration, citing, as always, certain anonymous "well informed people," "are too complex to disclose their details." And he adds significantly: "The United States is prepared to make additional concessions on a number of key questions."

In relations with the United States, the Soviet side advocates seeking the resolution of unresolved problems on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. But the Soviet Union is against U.S. attempts to take up a position on a worldwide watch-tower and command everyone, the Soviet Union included, from that height.We condemn this U.S. stance and we will not tolerate a situation in which the United States would occupy such a position in world affairs. Because it is contrary to the interests of peace, including the security of our country and our allies.

While advocating the maintenance of normal, good, equal relations with the United States, the Soviet Union has no intention of tolerating U.S. military superiority. The U.S. Administration, as is clear from recent events, engages in deceiving people -- both in European affairs and on a global scale. The American side is afraid to tell people the truth about its intentions.

And this can explain Reagan's negative reaction to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals, including those on questions of preventing the militarization of space.

So, the authors of such reassuring reports indicate, the opponents of the arms race need not worry. Why should they take part in demonstrations, join battle with the police who attack them, and demand the removal of the new American missiles from Europe, if "American and Soviet diplomats" are already sitting at a table somewhere and reaching agreement on nuclear disarmament in an atmosphere of utter secrecy? Why criticize the Reagan administration if it is already prepared to "make additional concessions on a number of key(!) questions"?

Perhaps some excessively gullible people may swallow this line. Moreover, the participants in antiwar movements, who have grown wise from experience in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace, cannot be deceived by such primitive methods. They will continue to multiply their mass actions, barring the way to the sinister U.S. and NATO actions which are fraught with the danger of worldwide nuclear catastrophe. Mankind's forces of self-preservation, far from being demobilized, are becoming increasingly active!

DELEGATES SPEAK AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Israelyan Statement

LD051513 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva April 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The Conference on Disarmament today started the discussion of the most important question of the present -- prevention of a nuclear war. This question was put for the first time as a separate item on the agenda of the current session on the initiative of the socialist countries, which were actively supported by the non-aligned and neutral states,

The joint document of the group of socialist countries, devoted to this problem, gave rise to profound interest of the participants in the conference and local political observers. In the document it is noted that the real danger of a nuclear war which threatens the very existence of human civilisation was created by the U.S. strategic policy, aimed at attaining military superiority.

Such a state of affairs makes it incumbent, the socialist states note, to get down without delay to concrete business negotiations at a specially formed auxiliary body of the conference to elaborate the relevant measures, which could not be done so far because of opposition on the part of Western states, primarily the United States.

Speaking at the plenary meeting today, the head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan drew the delegates' attention to the fact that in the joint document of the group of socialist states there is a realistic practical basis which can be used to construct negotiations on prevention of a nuclear war. "To create the necessary moral-political atmosphere in which any attempts to unleash a nuclear war would be doomed to failure," the speaker said, "it is necessary above all that the relations between the nuclear powers should be in line with the code of norms that were put forward in Konstantin Chernenko's speech on March 2, 1984.

That would make it possible to materialize such measures as the freeze, provided relevant control, of nuclear armaments qualitatively and quantitatively, the early elaboration of the treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and a number of other measures that would help gradually scale down the deadly arsenals."

The overwhelming majority of the delegations to the conference, including such leading non-aligned countries as Mexico, India, stressing the balanced constructive character of the initiative of the USSR and other socialist countries, simultaneously note that the United States and its close NATO partners bear responsibility for the lack of progress at the negotiations on prevention of a nuclear war. An extra proof of that was the refusal of that group of states to agree to formation of an auxiliary body on prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, which would elaborate the relevant international agreement.

Bulgarian Envoy Criticizes West

PM060915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "Still No Reply"]

[Text] Vienna, 5 Apr -- Ambassador L. Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, today addressed a regular plenary session of the Vienna talks on the mutual reducation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe in the Hofburg Palace. He pointed up the urgent need to improve the international situation, which has been particularly exacerbated as a result of the totally unjustified deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries and also the NATO countries' continuing buildup of conventional arms.

The Warsaw Pact states' constructive proposals and initiatives open up the way to normalize the international situation, the Bulgarian representative pointed out. As regards the Vienna talks, these states' proposals of 17 February and 23 Jun 1983 provide a way out of the impasse here. However, the Western participants are still not making a businesslike and constructive reply to those proposals, sticking to their previous unrealistic positions. Only a constructive reply from the West on the essence of the socialist countries' proposals would make it possible to achieve real progress at the talks in Vienna, the Bulgarian representative declared in conclusion.

E. Europe Delegates Cited

LD051006 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 5 TASS -- Much attention is attached in the present-day complex and tense situation to the proposals of the countries of the socialist community and the Nonaligned Movement aimed at averting the war threat from mankind and at stopping the arms buildup, Albrecht Horn, the GDR's delegate, said in discussion at the session of the ad hoc committee for the world disarmament conference here. The problems proposed by the socialist and nonaligned countries for discussion at the prestigious forum include ways to prevent a nuclear-missile conflict, the denunciation of nuclear war, a freeze on nuclear armaments and a ban on their proliferation, and the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones.

Socialist countries want progress towards resolving the problem on the broadest international basis, Poland's delegate Janusz Rydzkowski stressed. This point of view was explicitly presented in the Political Declaration adopted in Prague by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. The declaration calls for persevering and patient efforts to reach agreements on the reduction and elimination of armaments, particularly nuclear weapons.

It was pointed out at the meetings of the committee that the attempts of Western countries, first and foremost the United States, to justify their unwillingness to have the conference convened by the pretext that the international situation had deteriorated were untenable. It is indeed none other than the United States that is to blame for another round of the arms race, Bulgaria's delegate E. Aleksandrov pointed out.

The U.S. Administration, disregarding the will of the peoples, has gone ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe. It is Washington that is extending the arms race into outer space by initiating the development and testing of anti-satellite weapon systems. That is why the present-day situation calls for redoubled efforts to contain the arms race and to use every possibility to achieve the goals of disarmament, including a world conference on the outstanding problems of our time, Hungary's delegate Istvan Mikus stressed.

SOVIET PEACE CODE FOR NUCLEAR AGE EMPHASIZED

PM032006 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Peace Code"]

[Text] Each day in the spring calendar equals $2 billion spent on the arms race in the world. Fifty thousand nuclear bombs threaten to obliterate blue skies from human sight not just during spring but forever. The trunks of the missiles have nothing in common with the green freshness of spring, they are much more reminiscent of giant funeral candles.

Yes, the danger inherent in the imperialist policy of incessant fueling of tension is plain. However, on the other hand, the greater the threat which it presents to our civilization, the more active the forces of mankind's self-preservation become. That is why spring 1984 has brought with it not only imperialist military maneuvers on sea and oceans, on land, and in the air, but also a new offensive by the planet's peace-loving forces. It is not surprising that its epicenter today lies in West Europe since the nuclear maniacs have decided to sacrifice its security to Washington's imperial ambitions. But even across the Atlantic, increasingly wide sociopolitical circles are beginning to understand that accelerated militarization and exacerbation of the international situation will not result in the United States' military superiority, but will only bring it closer to suicide. As George McGovern, for instance, has said in an interview for THE LOS ANGELES TIMES: "If we continue to display this chauvinistic, simplistic approach to foreign policy there will soon not only be no participants in discussions, but no world at all. It is necessary to show a certain amount of common sense and restraint if we want to survive."

People want peace not war, tranquillity not war fever, prosperity not an emaciating arms race. Such are the hopes, thoughts, and the will of the overwhelming majority of mankind. It is this, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed, which inspires hope that ultimately it will prove possible again to channel the course of events in the direction of strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and developing international cooperation.

At his meeting with voters, from the rostrum of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee voiced clear, precise, and optimistic words of hope. On the same day, from the selfsame rostrum, an appeal went out to the world which has been described everywhere and with complete justification as a code for peace. This refers to the specified norms of conduct proposed by K.U. Chernenko to regulate relations between nuclear powers. They are based on the incontrovertible fact that curbing the nuclear arms race is today of key significance for peace and the people's security, that it is insistently demanded by the vital interests of all mankind and by the responsibility of statesmen to present and future generations.

And so, the code of peace. It reads:

"Averting nuclear war must be viewed as the main aim of each country's foreign policy. Situations fraught with a nuclear conflict must be avoided. And in the event of the emergence of such a danger, urgent consultations must be held in order to prevent the flaring up of a nuclear conflagration."

"The propaganda of nuclear war in any of its forms -- global or limited -- must be renounced.

"A pledge must be adopted not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

"Under no circumstances must nuclear weapons be used against nonnuclear countries on whose territory there are no such weapons. The status of the nuclear-free zone already created must be respected and the creation of new nuclear-free zones in various parts of the wrold must be encouraged.

"The proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form must be prevented. These weapons and control over them must not be passed on to anybody; they must not be sited on the territory of countries which do not have them; and the nuclear arms race must not be allowed to spread to new spheres, including space.

"Step by step, on the basis of the principle of identical security, reduction of nuclear arms must be sought right up to the complete elimination of these arms in all their modifications."

The words of the land of the soviets are never at variance with its deeds. We have based our policy on the principles proclaimed above. And we are prepared at any time to come to an agreement with other powers about jointly recognizing norms of this kind and making them binding. This would indubitably accord with the fundamental interests not only of the participant countries but also of peoples the world over.

The peace code and the norms which it contains are a logical development of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy in conditions of the nuclear age. The code is a direct descendant, if you permit the expression, of Lenin's Decree on Peace and of the Peace Programs adopted by our party's recent congresses; it is part and parcel of the policy of peaceful coexistence proclaimed by Vladimir Ilich. At the same time this code, this set of norms, has absorbed the main and most important demands, wishes, and proposals of the planet's peace-loving forces struggling against the nuclear arms race, against nuclear death. This circumstance is highly significant. It once again convincingly bears out that the Soviet Union's foreign policy course coincides with mankind's fundamental interests and accords with its sacred hopes and visions of peace and international security.

It is quite natural that the peace code which emanated from the Moscow Kremlin and flew around the world met with a response and understanding among the broadest strata of the world public, among peoples who are tired of living and refuse to live under a nuclear Damoclean sword. The reaction of Washington and the capitals of other nuclear powers is a different matter.

Not daring to irresponsibly reject the Soviet proposals out of hand and thus immediately expose themselves in the eyes of mankind, the imperialist powers are trying to either suppress the essence of the Soviet proposals or to declare them "old hat" since -- they claim -- some of the provisions are already contained in the UN Charter and other international legal documents and agreements.

However, how can you suppress the voice of peace and reason! How can you declare "old hat" something that is of vital concern, that vibrates with urgency, something that has been placed at the top of the urgent agenda by life itself? As for their legalistic casuistry, it serves less to support the "reasoning" of Washington and the other NATO capitals than to further expose their unwillingness to stop the nuclear arms race, to stop their criminal playing with fire. This is made particularly obvious by a touchstone such as the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the proposal by the socialist community countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of relations of peace which preclude the use of both nuclear and conventional arms.

The Soviet Union has unilaterally adopted the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons: a step unprecedented in the entire history of international relations.

We are getting on with the job, and it is a noble job, we are not shamans pretending that "there is nothing new in this." There is every reason to ask: Why is it that Washington produces lethal weapons with such alacrity -- including first strike weapons of which it has more than enough -- but refuses stubbornly to "duplicate" elements of international law for the sake of survival in our grim nuclear age? This is, of course, largely a rhetorical question: The people who are whipping up the arms race and growing rich on it are unwilling to summit to any restrictive rules. They have their own code. The code of fire raisers. This is the reason for the breakdown of the Geneva talks, this is the reason for the passion for "star wars," this is the cause of the unwillingness to ratify signed agreements and to comply with ratified ones!

Even a gloomy spring brightens up sooner or later. It is not without reason that winter rages -- spring inevitably gains the upper hand. It has on its side the experience of the past and the forces of the future, the conscience and common sense of mankind to live according to the code of peace which was born of much suffering and formulated by the minds of people of goodwill. And they are in the majority on our earth.

NATO NUCLEAR COUNCIL MEETING END IN TURKEY

U.S. Pressing For Support

PM051153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Pressuring the Partners"]

[Text] Izmir, 4 Apr -- To the accompaniment of militarist calls for a further buildup of the nuclear missile potential, the latest session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, involving military delegations from 14 North Atlantic bloc member countries (excluding France and Iceland), is being held in the Turkish city of Cesme. The hawkish tone has been set by the U.S. representatives, headed by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who are trying to secure their partners' support for pursuing a course toward the further buildup of military preparations and the implementation of NATO's missile decisions, which are dangerous to the cause of peace, and the transfer of the nuclear arms race into space.

As R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, said, the initial items on the agenda concerned the assessment of the correlation of nuclear forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and the question of deploying nuclear weapons in space; in other words, the implementation of the large-scale program for a nuclear arms race inspace announced by Washington and the "star wars" preparations for which it is planned to spend $26 billion in the next 5 years alone. At the session, the U.S. representatives tried to secure from their partners an "effective contribution" to the NATO military machine and unconditional observance of the schedule approved by the NATO Council for the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Particular pressure was put on the representatives of the Netherlands, which still has not consented to the deployment of 48 cruise missiles there.

'Acute Differences' Emerge

LD051202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1803 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group -- which has ended in Cesme (Turkey) -- coinciding with the 35th anniversary of the formation of the North Atlantic alliance, took place in an atmosphere which was by no means festive. Despite the hopes of the Reagan administration, which had counted on exuberant expressions of support by the defense ministers in support of the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in the FRG, Britian and Italy and on automatic approval for the further buildup of the U.S. nuclear missile potential, the session's West European participants expressed deep concern over the U.S. course of destroying existing agreements on limiting the arms race, and over the Americans' refusal to hold any truly serious talks on reducing the danger of nuclear war.

To Washington's dissatisfaction, the discussion in Cesme exceeded the framework prepared for it by the American delegation. Suffice it to say that during most of the first day of the session, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger had to "explain" the position of the United States on preparations for "star wars" and to justify Washington's goal of unfolding a race in space armaments.

UPI reports that Caspar Weinberger encountered difficulties in his attempts to secure from the U.S. NATO allies support for Reagan's plans to prepare for "star wars." Even FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, who usually supports unconditionally any ventures of Washington, stated this time that the U.S. plans for the arms race in space will not ensure better security or stability.

Woerner said he has very serious doubts as to whether the West should continue to deploy such (antimissile defense) systems.

The West European defense ministers were obviously taken aback by the statement of the U.S. delegate to the effect that Washington has no intention of conducting talks with the Soviet Union on the prohibition of antisatellite weapons.

Another acute problem facing the session arose as a result of the strong protests of the Netherlands against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on its territory. The Netherlands Defense Minister Jacob de Ruiter admitted that he had been massively attacked by the United States, which is intent upon securing the deployment of U.S. missiles in the country.

Contrary to the feigned optimism of the statements by U.S. delegates, this session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group demonstrated acute differences between the United States and its European allies. It was, perhaps, for the first time in the history of such sessions, that the main discussion centered not on NATO's regional problems but on the basic principles of the U.S. Administration in its approach to global military-political issues.

'Hawkish' Communique Issued

LD051421 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Izmir, April 5, TASS -- A two-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, attended by the defence ministers and other high-ranking officials of 14 NATO countries (minus France and Iceland), ended in the Turkish township of Cesme.

In the final communique, the defence ministers again hawkishly called for the further build-up of nuclear armaments and voiced support for the resolve of the USA and Britain "to retain at a proper level the potential of their strategic forces."

Although the communique reiterates NATO's intention to continue to deploy its missiles in accordance with the schedule, Greece and Denmark officially reserved their positions on that problem. As for the Netherlands, the government of which has not yet given its consent to the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles in the territory of the country, the U.S. delegation backed by Britain and some others, resorted to an arm-twisting tactic towards the Dutch delegation. As Dutch Defence Minister Jacob De Ruiter said, the pressure was stronger than ever before.

Voicing concern over the possible refusal of the Netherlands to consent to the deployment of cruise missiles in Dutch territory, U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger stressed that this could lead to a revision of the decisions on the deployment of these weapons in other NATO countries, first and foremost in Belgium and West Germany, as was pointed out outside the conference hall.

The U.S. plan of preparations for "star wars" presented by Weinberger -- a large-scale programme for the nuclear arms race in outer space on which Washington is going to spend 26 billion dollars during the next five years alone -- did not win unanimous support at the session either. As West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner admitted, the plan evoked "a number of critical questions" from the U.S. partners.

NATO Session Criticized

LD060456 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The NATO Nuclear Planning Group has ended another session in Cesme, Turkey. Viktor Olin comments on its outcome:

The session, attended by defense ministers of 14 NATO countries, did not make any changes in the nuclear policy of the alliance or in its approach to arms limitations. The final communique of the session proves this. It repeats the well known approach: The United States and its allies are ready to resume talks on limiting and controlling nuclear arms, but they intend to continue the deployment of first-strike weapons, cruise missiles, and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

The old statement is being repeated to bring about the resumption of the talks that would serve as a cover for building up the American strategic potential in Europe and turn Europeans into nuclear hostages of the United States.

The question arises: Why did NATO defense ministers have to get back to a subject the essence of which is an open secret to everyone? It is common knowledge that the beginning of the deployment of new American missiles delivered a blow to the principle of equality and equal security, the nonobservation of which makes any disarmament negotiations fictitious. The reply of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to the message of leaders of the Socialist International says that every American missile stationed on European soil is a new step toward a dangerous borderline. Does this manifest, he asked, readiness for really businesslike talks for the solution of questions so important for Europeans, for all nations?

As the Soviet Union has stressed many times, the United States and its allies could confirm their sincere desire to resume the dialogue on limiting and reducing armaments if they returned to the situation which existed before the appearance of cruise missiles and Pershing II's in Western Europe.

The session in Cesme confirmed that Washington and NATO as a whole do not display such readiness to the reason for their feigned peacefulness shouldbe sought elsewhere. [as recieved] One of them is the coming hot spring that will be marked by new, massive actions against American missiles and the further growth of the threat of war. The new wave of antiwar demonstrations proves that the United States and NATO as a whole were mistaken when they hoped that these demonstrations would stop as soon as the deployment of American missiles (?started). The hope that the responsibility for the failure of the Geneva talks would be placed on the Soviet Union didn't come true either.

These failures have resulted in nervousness which was felt at the recent session of the group for nuclear planning. This manifested itself in the unprecedented pressure exerted on the Netherlands to make it agree to the deployment of cruise missiles. It is also notable that Washington's intentions to drag NATO allies into its preparations for space warfare were not received enthusiastically at the session.

UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN GENEVA

European Economy Discussed

LD031957 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, April 3, TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The 39th session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) has opened here today.

On the agenda of the session is an analysis of the economic situation in Europe, and a discussion of prospects for the development of all-European cooperation in terms of implementation of the relevant provisions of the final document of the Madrid meeting of the states-participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The session is to sum up the results of the commission's activities last year, discuss a programme for 1984-1985, and a long-term programme up to 1988. The session is being attended by delegations from 32 countries of Europe, the USA and Canada.

Addressing the participants in the session, L. Gotsev (Bulgaria), who chairs the session, pointed out that under the conditions of the present-day complicated international situation and the increased threat to peace in Europe and all over the world, the ECE can play the role of a stabilizing factor. It should contribute to the development of East-West cooperation, actively work for achieving mutually acceptable results for the member-countries, which could serve as a material basis for political detente in accordance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and the final document of the Madrid meeting.

L. Gotsev and K. Salgren (Finland), who took the floor after him, recalled that one of the tasks of the commission is to contribute to the implementation of the important resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly concerning questions of peace and disarmament, strengthening trust in international economic relations.

The ECE executive secretary stressed the significance of the final document of the Madrid meeting for the activities of the commission and declared for the implementation of the agreements reached there on cooperation between countries in various fields, for widening trade relations and removing the restrictions and obstacles standing in the way of these relations.

Hungary's Bartha Speaks

LD031922 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 3 Apr 84

[From MTI's special correspondent Andras Heltai]

[Excerpt] Geneva, April 3 (MTI) -- The 1984 session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) started in Geneva Tuesday. The two-week session, which is to survey, inter alia, East-West economic and trade relations, is also attended by a Hungarian delegation headed by Deputy Minister Ferenc Bartha, head of the Secretariat for International Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers. At the opening, Dr Istvan Nathon, deputy head of the Hungarian UN mission in Geneva, was elected vice-president of the sessional committee of the commission.

In his contribution to the general debate, Ferenc Bartha stressed that a dialogue should be maintained in the present international situation, and Hungary regards the ECE as an important forum for maintaining and developing international economic relations. Due to its open economy, Hungary seeks to contribute to the improvement of the international economic climate, particularly in [word indistinct] period when the stabilization of the country's external economic balance and higher economic competitiveness are priorities. On the economic policy, Ferenc Bartha stated that Hungary, despite the barriers hindering its export, has substantially eased the import regulations introduced in 1982.

Ferenc Bartha stated that achievements in ECE work are even more important under deteriorating political conditions, and stressed that despite the difficulties there was no setback in East-West economic relations, which indicates mutual interest in cooperation.

Soviet Delegate Urges Trade

LD041343 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, April 4, TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The head of the Soviet delegation, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev spoke during the general debate at the 39th session of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) here today. He noted that the deterioration of the situation in the world, especially on the European Continent where the war menace has greatly increased as a result of the start of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. These actions, he said, undermine peace in Europe and the world, increase the threat of a nuclear war, and thus have the most deleterious effect on the economic and social position of the whole of mankind.

The Soviet Union did and continues to do everything possible to prevent a deterioration in the East-West relations. "The proposals of the USSR, and the broad set of initiatives of the socialist countries designed to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, above all in Europe, and to prevent a world nuclear-missile war are well known and remain valid," Viktor Maltsev said.

He drew attention to the Soviet Union's new initiatives put forward in the speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, on March 2 of this year, expressing the USSR's readiness to agree with other nuclear powers that the relations between these states be governed by definite norms.

The Soviet delegation considers that the United Nations and its bodies, including the ECE, must make their own contributions to improving the present tense situation. The commission's task for today is above all that of contributing in every possible way to deepening mutual understanding between the European peoples, and building confidence, including in the field of international economic relations. This requires translating the relevant provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of the final document of the Madrid meeting into the language of practical actions.

Stressing the USSR's readiness to cooperate with all the states of Europe, Viktor Maltsev pointed out that good prerequisites are available for this, created by the steady growth of the economic potential of the USSR. Positive results in the Soviet Union's economic development were obtained despite the preservation and even the toughening by the USA and some other Western countries, of all kinds of "sanctions" and discriminatory restrictions on trade with the socialist countries.

The Soviet representative spoke out for a full utilisation of the ECE's possibilities for normalising the conditions for East-West trade, and for broadening a mutually advantageous and equal cooperation in such fields as energy, science and technology, transport, protection of environment, agriculture and industrial development.

Cooperation in conditions of peace and good-neighbourliness, he said, is the indispensable, objective reality which meets the aspirations of the peoples of Europe.

U.S. Makes 'Offensive Statement'

LD060353 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, 5 Apr (TASS) -- Correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The U.S. representative made an offensive statement at the session of the Economic Commission for Europe [ECE]. While not having put forward any specific proposals regarding all-European cooperation, he urgently "advised" the participants not to touch on political problems, including those that would influence the general international situation and the ECE's activity. The American representative made it understood that if they did, the West would jointly refuse to formulating any decisions on the development of the ECE's activity.

As USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev, head of the Soviet delegation, stated, such statements are evidence of the United States' complete disregard for the destiny of all-European cooperation. The USSR representative stressed that it is impossible to separate political and economic factors, and, in particular, to ignore the concrete political situation in Europe, which, as is known, has been even further exacerbated as a result of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries.

"For almost 2 years," V. Maltsev further said, "we have conducted a dialogue in Geneva, hoping until the last day to achieve a mutually acceptable solution. The Soviet side put forward one proposal after other, striving for a compromise. In order to make the achievement of an accord easier, we embarked on unilateral measures, while our partner was engaged in full-speed preparations for the deployment of missiles in Western Europe. We could not participate in such a game."

At every opportunity, U.S. representatives of the most varied ranks, V. Maltsev pointed out, repeat over and over again that they are ready to return to the negotiating table at any time, while at the same time they do not show any intention to remove the obstacles which led to the breakdown of the negotiations.

Our position on this question is absolutely clear, the USSR representative stated. It is necessary for the United States and NATO to show their readiness to return to the situation that existed prior to the start of the deployment of the new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Then a real prospect for resuming the dialogue on these kinds of weapons will open up.

In conclusion, V. Maltsev stressed once again that the Soviet Union is ready for dialogue and to develop cooperation with all countries. However, this dialogue and cooperation should be honest, equal, and mutually advantageous.

U.S. DELAYING WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

PM051511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session Opens"]

[Text] New York, 4 Apr -- Giving new impetus to the struggle against the danger of war -- that is the purpose of the World Disarmament Conference, the idea for which was originally put forward by the Soviet Union. Within the framework of preparations for the conference, the latest session of the UN special committee concerned with this question has opened at the international community's headquarters.

The committee's task includes analyzing the positions of the governments of the UN member-countries concerning the holding of the conference.

As the 38th General Assembly session showed, the proposal to convene a world forum enjoys wide international support. In the opinion of the majority of countries, its convocation would further emphasize the significance which is attached to curbing the arms race in the current situation. But the United States and its NATO allies, while not going so far as to reject outright the very idea of a conference, are trying to delay the preparatory work under the imaginary pretext that it is "premature" in view of the complex international situation.

USSR spokesman S.I. Kislyak stated that on the basis of all-around discussion, the world forum could elaborate effective measures to curb the arms race and implement practical disarmament. The Soviet Union sees its great value and usefulness in the fact that it would result not just in recommendations, but in concrete decisions which states would be committed to fulfilling. The Soviet spokesman resolutely rejected the Western powers' "arguments" against the conference.

SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS, JAMMING DEBATED IN GENEVA

PM281453 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Mar 84 First Edition p 3

[Report by Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Ilin: "Poisoners of the Air"]

[Text] Geneva-Moscow -- Keen debates on questions of allocating shortwave broadcasting frequencies have been underway at the Geneva International Center for over a month. Representatives of over 120 countries belonging to the International Telecommunication Union took part in the work of the 1984 World Administrative Radio Conference.

Obviously anxious to preserve the former procedure which enabled the West to flood the air with tendentious, sometimes overtly subversive information representing impudent interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, a number of delegations, primarily the U.S. delegation, tried to foist on the meeting's participants a discussion of questions irrelevant to its immediate tasks. Only that can explain the fact that representatives of various radio "voices," "liberties" and "waves" conducting overt slanderous, immoral radio propaganda against countries building a new life flocked to the conference, which was to draft mutually acceptable proposals for resolving complex technical questions, as though the conference were Bulgakov's Satan's ball.

The intentions of this category of participants in the conference were voiced by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, hypocritically complaining of the alleged jamming of the Western "voices". Then Leonard Marks, head of the U.S. delegation, took his turn. Addressing a briefing at the U.S. mission in Geneva, he tried to persuade his audience that the practice of jamming prevents "the free exchange of ideas" and unfoundedly accused a number of Asian, African, and European countries of deliberate jamming.

Why does Mr Marks need so badly to exchange ideas "freely" on a worldwide scale? Is it to create an image of the United States as a country epitomizing supermight, superjustice, and superdemocracy? To try to present the socialist world as "the source world as "the source of evil;" "an erroneous page of history." And, finally, to disseminate "mass" culture extensively. The aim of the so-called "exchange" of ideas is to persuade the populations of other countries of the attractiveness of the American way of life and thus achieve support in these countries for Washington's foreign policy course.

How the gentlemen from Washington understand "free exchange" is well illustrated by a talk in the corridors of the 1984 World Administrative Radio Conference between members of the Soviet and U.S. delegations.

USSR representative: VOA broadcast an interview recently with a Marine corporal who said that in Grenada, Americans were carrying out combat operations against Soviet units. It is well known that there has not been a single Soviet soldier on the island. That is not the free exchange of ideas, but the deliberate dissemination of lies, is it not?

U.S. representative: I believe the corporal was sincere and perhaps it seemed to him there were Soviet servicemen there.

USSR representative: But VOA knew that there were no Soviet soldiers there.

U.S. representative: But the interview was not given by a VOA employee but by a corporal, who said what he thought.

There is no point in commenting on this dialogue: The interlocutors' understanding of age-old human truths — of good, evil, and truth -- diverged too far.

The "Defense Guidance for Fiscal 1984-1988" drafted on instructions from the U.S. President sets the aim of "destroying socialism as a sociopolitical system." The propaganda apparatuses of the United States and some of its NATO allies today use international broadcasting to achieve the aims formulated in this official document.

Propaganda of this sort is a direct violation of universally recognized norms and principles of international law, including accords concerning international information exchange. And, naturally, the problem of defending sovereign states' territory against inflammatory, slanderous radio propaganda arises. The problem first arose over 50 years ago. In 1933, Austria, like several other European states, began to jam broadcasts from Nazi Germany. This was an attempt by the Austrian Government to counter Hitler's propaganda aimed at Austria's enforced union with Germany. In 1936, the League of Nations convened an international conference on the use of radio broadcasting in the interests of peace.

The conference set itself the task of drafting legal measures with a view to halting the subversive radio propaganda from Germany and Italy against some West European countries unleashed on the eve of World War II. The conference drafted an international convention on the use of radio broadcasting in the interests of peace, which outlawed militarist and inflammatory radio broadcasting.

Signing the convention, a number of states made statements reserving the right to stop by every possible means propaganda which could harm the internal system in a country and which is conducted in contravention of the convention. At the documents' ratification, the USSR made the following statement: "The USSR states that it retains the right to take any steps to protect its interests both in the event of the nonobservance of the convention's provisions by other states and in the event of other actions violating the USSR's interest."

Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, and VOA have become bogged down in the quagmire of lies, slander, and misinformation. Hence, the appropriate reaction: In recent years new states have been acceding to the international convention on the use of radio broadcasting in the interests of peace.

. . . The developing countries did not succumb, in Geneva, to the Western countries' provocative venture and they took a firm stance. An important result of this was the conference's reaching of a compromise between the interests of the countries with a developed network of shortwave radio broadcasting and the developing countries.

The preamble to the International Convention on Radio Broadcasting (Nairobi, 1982) stresses that radio broadcasting must promote the consolidation of peace and the growth of mutual understanding among the peoples, and assist social and economic progress. And the International Telecommunication Union should probably define its position with regard to those who are violating the basic principles of the union by flooding the air with lies, slander, and immorality.

The general normalization of the air is possibly only if the political climate warms and the principles of mutual understanding are asserted in relations between states with different sociopolitical systems. But we cannot count on trust when enmity and hatred are being preached, "crusades" are being organized, and increasingly refined militarist doctrines and concepts of nuclear war are being elaborated.

Common sense in international relations should prevail. At the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "The USSR will collaborate fully with all states ready to help by their practical deeds to reduce international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world... and we believe that to the same end full use should be made of all existing levers, including, of course, the United Nations..." The International Telecommunications Union which is one of the United Nations' specialized institutions, must take its place in this process.

U.S. SAID UNDERMINING OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

LD011928 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 1 TASS -- "Guarantee in Words, High-Handedness in Deeds" is the title of an article in the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT dealing with the U.S. Administration' gross violation of its commitments to the Olympic movement. Today's article says that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other special services make provocative statements in American newspapers, designed to impose a spy-scare and hinder the normal course of preparations for the Olympics.

It is noteworthy, the newspaper points out, that U.S. officials, in conversations with American newsmen, insist that their names be not disclosed. However, while keeping a low profile, they are undermining the basic principles of the Olympic movement, making it clear that the U.S. ruling circles intend to use preparations for the Olympics as a pretext for kindling an anti-Soviet psychosis and adopting new tough measures aimed at suppressing the rights and liberties of American citizens.

SOVETSKIY SPORT writes, quoting the Los Angeles press, that the American authorities intend to impose all-out discriminatory measures on athletes from socialist countries, above all from the Soviet Union. Still in force are the strict limitations on the movement of officials, diplomats and journalists from the USSR in Los Angeles. Moreover, the LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper noted that such limitations are likely to be applied also to Soviet athletes who will compete in the Olympics.

Self-styled anti-Soviet groupings, renegades, and traitors of all sorts who have found shelter in the United States are stepping up their actions on the crest of the hysterical campaign mounted in the American press. They openly speak about plans to organize base provocations against athletes and tourists from socialist countries, hinting that they enjoy benevolence and backing from the official authorities.

U.S.-USSR RELATIONS IN WW II PRESENT JUXTAPOSED

LD051321 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr (TASS) -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

At a time when the international situation does not cease to get complicated and the threat of confrontation becomes increasingly real as Washington's military preparations quicken, a book remembering the times of Soviet -U.S. brotherhood-in-arms has been published in Moscow. The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has put out the first volume of collected documents entitled "Soviet-U.S. Relations During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945."

Today's strategy of the Pentagon based on the possibility of a first nuclear strike against the USSR looks particularly odious if one recalls the telegram sent by U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt to Moscow shortly after the Nazi invasion of the land of the Soviets. It was emphasized in that document that the American people felt aversion to an armed aggression and that they were linked with the Russian people by strong ties of historical friendship.

The war began on June 22, 1941. On the next day acting U.S. Secretary of State Wallace described Hitlerite Germany's attack as perfidious. Later, on June 26, in a conversation with the ambassador of the USSR in Washington, he added the words predatory, cowardly, and traitorous to this description.

Page by page, the collection of documents turns the reader back to history which, unfortunately, has been forgotten by those who determine policy across the ocean these days. Recordings of conversations between the leaders of the two great powers, the diplomatic list and other documents of the years 1941-1945 (precisely this period is included in the volume which has been published) eloquently testify not only to the possibility of cooperation between countries with differing structures in the political, economic and even in the military sphere. [sentence as received]

The book tells how the leaders of the anti-Hitler coalition reached the conclusion of the need to continue cooperation in the future as well and how the contours of the present United Nations Organization were charted.

In October 1943 Andrey Gromyko, who had just been appointed the USSR's ambassador to the United States, was received by President F. Roosevelt. "In response to the desire expressed by me to work on the matter of further bringing together our two countries," he reported back to Moscow, "Roosevelt stated that for his part he considered the support and development of friendly relations between the United States and the USSR absolutely necessary and in accordance with the interests of both countries."

The volume ends with a record of the conversation between the head of the Soviet diplomatic department and the U.S. ambassador in Moscow. During this conversation, among other things the issue was raised of possible aid from the United States for restoring the Soviet economy, on which the war had inflicted severe losses.

It is true that at that time, too, there were no few opponents across the ocean to honest and sincere friendship with the Soviet Union. In a report from the USSR's ambassador in Washington on 22 June 1941 it was noted that "the reactionary isolationists and the entire anti-Roosevelt fascist grouping immediately showed their faces." Senator Wheeler, for example, stated that "one should be glad about the Soviet-German war, and there is no point helping communism." The future President Truman stated at the time: "If we see that Germany is winning, then we must help Russia; and if Russia is going to win, then we must help Germany, and in that way let them kill as many as possible.

As a result, H. Truman, having rejected the precepts of his precessor F. Roosevelt, played no small role in demolishing the edifice of Soviet-U.S. cooperation and went down in history as the first president of the "cold war."

Nowadays the entire huge military machine of the United States prepares to repeat what was done by Hitler and his Wehrmacht. Only the scope of this preparation is immeasurably greater. Washington opens up new and new [as received] fronts of the arms race one after another and dreams of war going beyond our planet and out into space.

Like Nazi Germany leaders at their time, the White House leaders nowadays accompany preparations for war by stirring up hatred for the Soviet Union. Ignoring the fact that the USSR and other socialist countries lay no claim even to a square millimeter of other people's territory and want only one thing -- to continue peaceful development and to build a better life -- they are directly pointed at as enemies in a future war. Psychological preparation of the population of Western countries for confrontation is almost completed.

Hitler brought his Reich to collapse. Those who are given no rest by his questionable laurels set the destiny of the whole of mankind at stake.

NEVADA RADIATION LEAK REPORTS QUESTIONED

PM051336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov article under the rubric "Events: An Observer's Viewpoint": "An Accident? Dangerous Incident in Nevada"]

[Text] News of another sinister incident has arrived from across the ocean: A leak of radiation into the atmosphere took place at the American testing range in Nevada as a result of the underground explosion of a nuclear device carried out by the United States on 31 March. It is reported that the participants in an antiwar demonstration which was being held not far from the firing range, suffered a serious risk of irradiation.

A spokesman for the U.S. Energy Department -- the department which finances and carries out the production of nuclear weapons -- hastened to state that it was "chance," and that the leak of radioactive gas was "insignificant." But many facts lead one not only to doubt the sincerity of such assertions, but also to ask: Are there not too many accidents? What are such assurances worth in the light of the numerous, extremely dangerous incidents which have taken place during the tests of American nuclear weapons?

Suffice it to recall that only a few weeks ago, during tests at the Rainier Mesa range after an underground explosion, a crack 10 meters deep appeared on the surface of the earth, and 15 specialists and workers were injured, one of whom died in hospital soon after.

The U.S. authorities tried to explain in a similar way the causes of an incident in December 1970, when as a result of a radition leak all personnel had to be evacuated hurriedly from a firing range because of the threat of irradiation. Cases of radioactive substances being discharged not only far beyond the limits of the test range, but outside U.S. territory are also known.

The sinister new incidents at the U.S. nuclear test ranges do not indicate an "accident" so much as a kind of natural law resulting from the militarist policy of the U.S. Administration, which is feverishly stepping up tests of sophisticated nuclear devices with a view to producing increasingly refined means of mass destruction of people.

The incident at the Nevada range, like its predecessors, casts serious doubt on U.S. observance of the provisions of the well-known treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Is not that why Washington so stubbornly resists ratifying these documents?

PANEL'S RESERVATIONS ON ARMS FREEZE HIT

PM041011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov article under the rubric "Event: Observer's Viewpoint": "Partial 'Impartiality'"]

[Text] A report has come in from Washington that the White House "will hardly be able to ignore" the recently published recommendations of the Strategic Forces Committee, which this time has spoken out on problems of limiting nuclear arms, including a freeze on them.

The present tense international situation, which has been sharply exacerbated in connection with the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles on West European soil, has raised pointblank the question of concrete actions to return tranquillity to the world.

Our country has advanced a program of such measures, and the proposal for a mutual freeze on American and Soviet arms occupies one of the most important places in the package of them. This idea finds support even in the United States itself. Prominent politicians and millions-strong public, religious, and professional organizations actively advocate a freeze.

But a freeze is anathema to those who seek military superiority. Still, the White House has grasped the fact that an obstructionist stand on such a vitally important issue in no way tallies either with the administration's statements of readiness for a dialogue with the Soviet Union or with its assurances of its "commitment to peace."

So the White House has put on a new propaganda show. Its chief character is once again the bipartisan committee. The same one that helped the White House to "talk round" the Capitol after Congress refused to give the "green light" to the MX missiles.

This time, too, the committee gently rapped the "influential group" in the administration "opposed to arms control" for its assertions "that the Soviet Union is trying to use arms control to lull the American people's vigilance and create a false sense of security." Did common sense really triumph? Alas, the committee directed all its zeal against the freeze idea and its supporters. This idea, it turns out, is "very complex when it comes to negotiations," "will in no way help to strengthen stability," and will result in "the United States remaining forever at a disadvantage in the sphere of powerful and accurate missile warheads."

In other words, the committee wants the same as the White House -- "arms control" which would not hamper the deployment of first-strike weapons -- MX, Trident, Pershing II, and cruise missiles and so forth.

Of course the White House will not be able to ignore such "impartiality."

MPR ARMY POLITICAL CHIEF CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

Received by Ustinov

PM041325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 2 April Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received a delegation of Mongolian political workers led by Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Mongolian People's Army Political Directorate. During the friendly conversation which took place questions of mutual interest were discussed. Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in the conversation.

Visits Leningrad; Departs

PM051149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] A delegation of Mongolian People's Army political workers headed by Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of the Mongolian People's Army Political Directorate, visited the Soviet Union from 28 March through 3 April at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Lt Gen J. Baljinnyam and the delegation members were received by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Talks were held with Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Admiral A.I. Sorokin, Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, and Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other responsible political workers took part in the talks.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Leningrad Military District Political Directorate the Mongolian comrades were familiarized with the experience of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces and with the activity of political organs in the fulfillment of decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June and December (1983) and extraordinary February (1984) Plenums.

The guests took part in a Soviet-Mongolian combat community rally held at a military unit in Leningrad Military district. They visited the Yu.A. Gagarin cosmonauts' training center and also an Air Force garrison in Moscow Military District. Delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

On 3 April the delegation of Mongolian People's Army political workers left for home. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other Soviet generals and officers.

The farewell party also included Major General D. Babuu, military and air attache at the Mongolian Embassy in the Soviet Union.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON DRA SETTLEMENT MISSIONS

LD051516 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul April 5 TASS -- Special representative of the U.N. secretary general Diego Cordovez came here today within the framework of the efforts to settle the situation around Afghanistan.

FORMER DRA REBEL HEAD EXPLAINS DISILLUSION

PM041449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Awakening"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Apr -- Hopelessness, disappointment, and complete lack of belief in the "sacredness" of his mission as "defender of Islam" -- That is how (Haji Dad Muhammad), former ringleader of a counterrevolutionary gang, described his reasons for going over to the side of the people's power. "Five years ago, under the influence of Western propaganda, which alleged that Islam is threatened in Afghanistan," he said in an interview with the KABUL NEW TIMES, "I joined this criminal organization, naively believing that its name fully corresponded with the aims it pursues. During that time I came to realize that nobody is threatening Islam in our country, that ordinary Afghan working people do not need our 'protection,' and that we are nothing but puppets in the hands of U.S. and Pakistani bosses, who are provoking Afghans into subversive activity against their own country."

TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1984 SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN

LD060129 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] In Moscow the Soviet Union and Pakistan have signed a trade agreement for this year. It is planned to boost bilateral trade. Last year the exchange of commodities was worth $90 million [as heard]. The Soviet Union will export machines and equipment for metallurgy and power engineering, tractors, and raw materials in exchange for Pakistani fabrics, clothes, and other goods.

USSR-INDONESIA STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS TIES, PLANS

PM051846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Indonesian Joint Statement [soobshcheniye]"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 1-4 April 1984.

The minister laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, in the course of which opinions on a wide range of important international problems were exchanged in a businesslike and constructive manner and the state and further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Indonesia were also discussed.

The sides were unanimous that the complexity of the present international situation demands that all states strive for a real change for the better in the development of international events. It was emphasized that eliminating the threat of nuclear war and curbing the arms race -- particularly the nuclear arms race -- are of key significance for the cause of peace and the peoples' security. In this context it was stressed that it is necessary for all states that possess nuclear weapons to renounce the first use of these weapons, to introduce a properly monitored quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons as the initial step toward their reduction and ultimate complete elimination, to establish a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests, and to prevent the spread of the arms race to space.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of giving fresh impetus to the talks at the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 40 participant states with the aim of elaborating practical measurs to avert nuclear war and stop the arms race. The importance of reaching a speedy accord on banning and eliminating chemical weapons was noted in particular.

The Soviet side drew attention to the pronouncement of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and his speech of 2 March 1984 which confirmed the continuity of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war and accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and other peoples of the world.

The Indonesian side noted that, concerned at the state of affairs in the sphere of nuclear disarmament, Indonesia is working at the appropriate international forums together with other nonaligned countries toward averting a nuclear catastrophe, stopping the arms race, and moving on to real disarmament, which would make it possible to utilize the funds thus released for the socioeconomic development needs of -- among others -- the developing countries.

During the discussion of the situation prevailing in various parts of the world it was stressed that it is necessary to eliminate existing and prevent the emergence of new hotbeds of tension and solve all international disputes by peaceful means through serious, equitable, and constructive talks.

The sides exchanged opinions about the persisting tensions in Southeast Asia. They advocated a settlement of the Southeast Asian situation through talks, and the firm establishment of peace and stability in the region.

The Soviet side emphasized that in its principled approach to Southeast Asian problems, just as in its approach to hotbeds of tension elsewhere in the world, the Soviet Union invariably proceeds from the need to eliminate conflicts by peaceful means, by seeking mutually acceptable solutions. The Soviet Union supports the efforts of Southeast Asian countries to normalize the situation in that region through dialogue between the two groups of countries in that area.

The Soviet Union confirmed its earlier expressed readiness to take part, along with other permanent members of the UN Security Council, in acting as guarantor for future accords which may be achieved between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states.

The Soviet side expressed its intention to continue the policy aimed at maintaining and developing friendly relations with ASEAN member states.

M. Kusumaatmaja declared that ASEAN is not and will not become a military bloc organization and that the countries of this association intend to build their relations with all other states on the basis of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness.

The sides expressed concern at the explosive situation in the Near East which has been brought about by Israel's aggressive actions.

They reaffirmed their stance in support of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national unity.

The USSR and Indonesia stressed that it is necessary to achieve a most speedy, all-embracing, and just settlement of the Near East problem on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, to implement the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people -- including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state -- and also to guarantee the right of all states in that region to an independent and secure existence.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Indonesia advocate transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and most speedily convening an international conference to this end under UN auspices. They expressed themselves in favor of stepping up preparations for this conference so that it can be convened no later than the first half of 1985, as specified by the 38th UN General Assembly session.

The sides noted the increasing role of the Nonaligned Movement as a major factor promoting the relaxation of international tension, the strengthening of peace, and the development of equitable cooperation among states. In this connection the results of the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries' heads of state and Government in Delhi were given a positive appraisal.

During the exchange of views on bilateral relations, both sides expressed the conviction that great opportunities exist for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres on the basis of equality, respect for each other's sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The two sides agreed to boost links and contacts wherever possible aimed at developing trade and economic relations and utilizing existing reserves in this sphere and to take steps toward implementing agreements signed earlier between the two countries.

Likewise, the sides hold the same opinion as regards the development of cooperation in culture and sport.

Noting the special significance of the development of political dialogue, the sides agreed to expand the practice of consultations at various levels on questions of bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interests.

Satisfaction with the results of the talks that were held and the firm belief that they will considerably boost the further development of relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia to the benefit of the peoples of all countries and in the interests of world peace was expressed.

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, thanked the Government and the people of the Soviet Union for the warm welcome and the attention accorded to him, which are an indication of the friendly relations that exist between the USSR and the Republic of Indonesia.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES YUGOSLAV ENVOY IN KIEV

AU050951 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0400 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] On 4 April, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Drulovic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who was in Kiev on a protocol visit.

In a conversation, it was noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, the USSR and the SFRY were developing successfully and on the basis of the principles set forth in the joint accords. The need for the struggle for peace, against the threat of war under the present international situation, was emphasized. It was noted that the strengthening and further deepening of mutual links in the field of the economy, science, and culture were in the interests of both countries. In the conversation, the role of the Ukrainian SSR was noted in Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Participating in the conversation were Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and (Perkovic), counselor in the SFRY Embassy to the Soviet Union.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS SFRY FOR TALKS

PM051430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-LCY interparty ties, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G.G. Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, was in Yugoslavia 27 March through 3 April, familiarizing itself with the LCY's experience of organizational party work. There were meetings and talks at the LCY Central Committee, the League of Communists of the Croatia Central Committee, and the League of Communists of the Kosovo Provincial Committee, and a number of primary party organizations.

The delegation was received by T. Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

ALBANIA EXPRESSING INTEREST IN FOREIGN CONTACTS

PM051122 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 14, 30 Mar-5 Apr 84 (Signed to Press 29 Mar 84) p 11

[Reprint of DPA report from Belgrade under the rubric "News Panorama:" "Albania: 'Unusual Interest' in Contacts With Other States"]

[Text] Through its own fault, Albania has been in total isolation for decades. It is the only state in Europe whose representatives have been absent from all European security forums. Albania's borders have mainly been closed to tourists and journalists.

However, for several months now, Albania has been displaying unusual interest in contacts with neighboring states: Last October, after a gap of more than 40 years, the first foreign ferry resumed voyages between Trieste in Italy and the Albanian port of Durres. In January of this year, Tirana signed a protocol on cultural cooperation with Rome, under which 360 Albanian students will study in Italy every year in the future. And, finally, Albania has suggested to Yugoslavia a broad cultural exchange, while talks are soon to begin with Greece on ending the state of war which has existed for 43 years.

The FRG has also come into Albania's field of view. "We want to maintain relations with the FRG," the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade asserts, referring to Albania's traditional interest in German culture and history. Relations between the two states appear hopelessly tainted, since each side is awaiting the first step from the other. The Albanian Government believes that it is now Bonn's turn. The West German side points out that the FRG expounded its viewpoint to Tirana in written form several years ago, and Albania must be the first to take the corresponding step.

Meanwhile, Albanian diplomats have given it to be understood that war reparations are no longer a fundamental condition for establishing diplomatic relations. But they continue to emphasize that, sooner or later, they expect financial compensation from the FRG for the damage caused.

GDR TU DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH AUCCTU

PM031443 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 2 April a meeting tood place in Moscow between AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova and H. Buehl, secretary of the Free German Trade Union Federation Secretariat. During the meeting, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of cooperation in the field of education and mass cultural work.

PRAVDA VIEWS RESULTS OF MITTERRAND'S U.S. TRIP

PM040900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "What Lies Behind the 'Official Script;' The Results of F. Mitterrand's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] Paris, 30 Mar -- The French president returned to Paris on 29 March, 8 days after a supersonic Concorde airliner had taken him across the ocean on an official visit to the United States.

This was by no means the first meeting between F. Mitterrand and R. Reagan. The Paris-published American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE noted with some satisfaction that on this occasion, for the first time, the French president did not raise "such acute and painful" questions for France and West Europe as the problem of interest rates that have been artificially cranked up by Washington, the sharp fluctuations in the dollar exchange rate, and U.S. economic expansion in general. Nor did forecasts prove correct of those who claimed that during his visit F. Mitterrand would act as a petitioner on behalf of the Common Market, since France has the EEC chairmanship from January through July.

In their speeches at official receptions, the presidents placed the most stress on "allied solidarity" in NATO, including the question of Washington's placement of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, and on a show of "unity" on the main international problems. Speaking at the welcoming ceremony, President Reagan even thanked President Mitterrand for his personal contribution to strengthening NATO's "might and unity." However, "different assessments" persisted in the approach to the Central America situation.

Political observers see complementary interests as being among the reasons behind this official script for the French president's visit to the United States: R. Reagan needs sweetness and light in his relations with France before the presidential election marathon; and F. Mitterrand needs a "success" after the failure of the Common Market leaders' Brussels meeting and on the threshold of the June elections to the European Parliament, which are being seen here as a dress rehearsal for the next parliamentary elections in France.

If the two presidents were to seriously set about summing up the results of bilateral relations, especially after France's well-known abrupt turn toward the United States and Atlanticism since last spring, nothing good would emerge, L'HUMANITE notes. Only 1 or 2 years ago, there were observers here who assumed that the reorientation of Paris' policy away from the independent course devised by General De Gaulle toward rapprochement with Washington in many avenues, primarily in the military and foreign policy spheres, would see France benefiting from equal concessions on the economic front from the United States. But this did not happen.

The milestones in the change of course are well known. In Williamsburg last spring, the French president signed the joint document of the capitalist world's "big seven," which stated in black and white that the security of these countries is "indivisible" and that it must be approached from a worldwide position. Almost simultaneously, the French Government approved the draft law for a record military program. Instead of the traditional "fully comprehensive" defense strategy, its preamble designated a single approach for the first time and indicated that the Soviet Union is France's potential enemy.

At the same time, Paris announced the reorganization of the country's armed forces along NATO lines, and also the creation of its own U.S.-type expeditionary corps -- a "rapid deployment force" intended to be transferred to "forward borders" in the FRG and others of France's neighboring NATO countries in the event a "crisis situation" arises.

Since last year, U.S. nuclear submarines have again been allowed to call at French ports, and U.S. strategic bombers have been practicing refueling in French skies. Official Paris played the role of an active apologist for Washington's plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in neighboring West European countries.

France's participation in the armed intervention in Lebanon has been a heavy burden for the country, as has the military interference in Chad, which was also undertaken, as NEWSWEEK notes, with the blessing and at the instigation of Washington. The ignominious failure of the U.S. adventure in the Near East ended with the withdrawal of French troops from Beirut following the American, Italians, and British. As yet there is no "light at the end of the tunnel" in Chad. In speaking out against the interventionist U.S. actions in Central America, despite strong pressure from Washington, Paris, as local political circles are noting, is today acting on the basis of its bitter Near East experience.

Public opinion polls published in March showed not only that the majority of French people did not feel more secure since the appearance of Pershing II and cruise missiles in neighboring countries and the noticeable increase in the wall of homegrown nuclear weapons on their own land, but that they were even more concerned about the intensified threat of war. The antiwar movement in the country is not fading away.

Newspapers, magazines, and the other mass media -- among them even those which until recently called for emulation of the United States -- are starting to sound the alarm, brandishing figures to prove that through their expansionist policy the U.S. monopolies and Washington are exacerbating an already strained situation on the economic and social fronts, both in France and in the other Common Market countries. President F. Mitterrand was still in the United States when figures were published which staggered many Frenchmen by showing that last year alone the country's foreign debt had increased by 50 percent, reaching Fr451 billion. And, as newspapers of the most diverse affiliations explain, Fr205 billion of this sum have been added "purely mechanically," simply because over these years Washington has artifically increased the dollar exchange rate.

The expansion of U.S. and international monopolies, as well as Washington's introduction of protectionist measures, have accelerated and exacerbated the crisis in the coal, steel, and other sectors of industry and in French agriculture. Shortly before his official visit to Washington, F. Mitterrand openly accused the United States of "conducting a sort of trade war against Europe, and an exceptionally stubborn one at that." It is impossible to limit oneself to complaints, he stated; it is necessary to organize a rebuff.

Exploiting the crisis situation in the country, the U.S. monopolies are stregthening their positions in the French economy primarily in the sectors serving the military-industrial complex. Thus, production of most electronic equipment either depends on U.S. shipments or is carried out under license from U.S. firms. In all, according to official figures, U.S. capital controls more than 16 percent of industrial production in France.

U.S. influence is also being stepped up in the French mass media, which are used wherever necessary to exert pressure in order to implement Washington's far-reaching plans.

Needless to say, this often encounters opposition. Paris, either alone or in concert with the other Common Market countries, has repeatedly succeeded in defending its own interests and independence, and in curtailing Washington's interference in its internal affairs and its attempts to dictate to France decisions which are advantageous to the United States.

This has been the case with sundry boycotts against the Soviet Union and with the embargo imposed by the United States on deliveries for the Siberia-West Europe pipeline, and in connection with other questions linked with East-West relations. Paris also refuses to support Washington's provocative attacks on Nicaragua.

Recently, as many well informed press organs note, signs have appeared that French ruling circles are studying the possibility of rectifying the course, vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, which is being pursued under pressure from or with an eye to Washington and which has resulted in a lowering of the traditional level of political ties and in a number of clearly unfriendly actions. Despite Washington's opposition, the past year has seen a notable increase in Soviet-French trade, economic, and cultural ties, and a number of major new long-term contracts have been concluded. Despite the phony "harmony" in relations between Mitterrand and Reagan, as an observer for the U.S. ABC TV network notes in this regard, there seems to be no consensus on many of the questions they discussed. This applies above all to the French president's insistent demands that the West maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union. F. Mitterrand's recent statement of his willingness to approve relations with the USSR and raise their level has not passed unnoticed in political and diplomatic circles here. "The Soviet Union," the French president noted at a White House press conference, "ought quite justifiably to expect from France fairness and a desire to create a climate conducive to peace and disarmament."

An understanding of French history, and of recent events in this country, convinces us that it played an important role in the international arena when it pursued an independent policy and advocated cooperation and mutual understanding among peoples and states.

Shortly before the French president's departure for Washington, a very significant event occurred in Paris. E. Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France, allowed himself for the umpteenth time to make crude attacks against the French Government on the radio, for which he was summoned to the premier's residence. There the inadmissibility of blatant interference in the country's internal affairs was pointed out to him. However, some time later the U.S. State Department hastened to whitewash its ambassador -- a close friend of President Reagan -- stating that even after the incident Washington had complete confidence in him.

This episode demonstrated yet again that relations between Paris and Washington are not so simple, and are far from the idyll painted on both sides of the Atlantic during the visit by semiofficial pen pushers. The bitter lessons of Paris' turn toward Washington and "Atlanticism" have not left France unmarked. Time will tell whether conclusions will be drawn from this on the banks of the Seine and real steps will be taken in another direction.

ITALY'S SPADOLINI USES 'DECEIT' IN MISSILE ISSUE

LD052332 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] In a speech made a few days ago in the Chamber of Deputies in connection with the debate on the Comiso U.S. cruise missiles being rendered operational, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini pathetically said that not a single missile will be launched without an appropriate decision by the government. Here is a commentary by our observer Dmitriy Andreyev in this respect:

However strange it may seem, Spadolini himself, already in an interview released last year to the weekly OGGI, said exactly the opposite, recognizing that the Italian Government would not be in a position to alter any decision whatsoever if the Pentagon generals wanted to press the button to launch the Comiso missiles.

When did Spadolini ever tell the truth? If he is telling it now, then why for the past 6 months did he not deny what he said to OGGI magazine, and why did he remain silent when last November another weekly, L'ESPRESSO, wrote that only the American high command would be able to single-handedly decide whether to use cruise missiles or not, and that the Italian Government would not be in a position to intervene even in the event it did not agree with the decision?

Giovanni Spadolini remained silent again, when in early March the participants in the symposium organized by the Florence Cultural Center "Testimonianze" declared that cruise missile deployment is undermining Italy's national sovereignty. He did not raise any objections to the experts of the Washington political research institute who, in a relevant report, declared that not only American cruise missiles but all nuclear weapons deployed on Italian territory -- that is 200 bombs per aircraft, 50 warheads per missile [as heard] on U.S. submarines, and also antisubmarine bombs, artillery missiles [proiettili] and mines -- are under the U.S. military staff's control alone.

Could it really be possible that recently NATO changed the terms of decision-making on the use of nuclear weapons? This has not happened. So why does Mr Spadolini again bring up the old concession of the dual key? We believe it is easy to explain why. The advocates of the famous rearmament issue thought that after the installation of missiles in Comiso, the antimissile movement would lose ground and the peace advocates would become resigned, once faced with a fait accompli. Well, he made a big mistake. Instead of losing ground, the antimissile movement gained new momentum following the Comiso nuclear base being rendered operational. The country has been shaken by a fresh wave of demonstrations, meetings and gatherings. The participants in these events have said that the stand taken by the government on the cruise missile issue is against the will of the majority of Italians, and that the Pentagon's and NATO's plans to transform Sicily into a launching pad for first-strike weapons represents a real threat to Italy's national interests, to the cause of peace and international security. In order to appease the fresh wave of popular protest and to soothe the country's public opinion, Italy's defense minister resorted to deceit and recalled the mythical dual-key.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD051702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Austrian Ambassador in the USSR Liedermann today reviewed questions related to the further development of Soviet-Austrian relations. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

ISRAEL'S ARENS HINTS AT ANTI-SYRIA ACTION

PM051405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada report: "Campaign of Threats"]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr -- Tel Aviv is again stepping up the campaign of threats against Damascus. High-ranking officials, including Defense Minister M. Arens, have joined in. Yesterday he stated frankly that "in the interests of Israel's security" the possibility of a major military action against Syria is not ruled out. Arens made this statement during a visit to the forward positions of the Israeli army of occupation which is stationed in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley. As Tel Aviv radio reported, additional contingents of troops, tanks, and guns are being shipped there urgently.

The whipping up of militarist hysteria in Israel is accompanied by joint military preparations by Tel Aviv and Washington. As Israel's HA'ARETZ newspaper writes, this month American-Israeli maneuvers are to take place on the country's territory. During the maneuvers, Cairo's AL-AHRAM reports, Israeli airfields will be used widely. The newspaper recalls that under the agreement on "strategic cooperation" between the countries the stockpiling of American weapons in Israel is also envisaged.

BRUTENTS WARNS ISRAEL NOT TO ATTACK SYRIA

LD060937 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Apr (KUNA) -- A high-ranking Soviet official has warned Israel that it will pay a high price if it attacks Syria. He also called for an end to the current war between Iraq and Iran and expressed his hope that this war will end by the end of the current year.

The official, who is Karen Brutents, head of the external affairs desk at the CPSU Central Committee, said that his country was watching the Israeli hysteric threats against Syria, but that it believed that the Israeli side, which agitates in favor of aggression, cannot ignore the fact that such an adventure would not be easy and without cost.

He added that Israel was aware of the fact that Syria's strength was big enough and that Syria could also secure the help of its allies and friends.

The Soviet official was speaking thus in an interview with KUNA during his brief stopover in Kuwait en route to Baghdad within the framework of a tour of the Arab countries, which has so far taken him to Lebanon and Syria.

Brutents said: We have heard Israel make threats against Syria in the past with a view to blackmailing it, but none of these threats has been carried out because of Syria's steadfastness and principled attitude "as the Syrian command has proven to possess nerves of steel and does not permit anyone to intimidate it." He added: "However, one cannot predict what some of the military commanders in Israel might do and hence it is difficult to predict what could happen. As far as we are concerned, we will not make the task easy for Israel by stating our position in advance, and this is so as to let the Israelis think it over well before embarking on any action."

On the 4-year-old Gulf war, Brutents said that the need for ending this was now more urgent than at any time past "because it has become a meaningless war and has given the imperialist big powers, particularly the Americans, an excuse to maintain a presence in the region -- a matter which makes it important that this war be ended." He said that his country's support for Iraq after it had shown readiness to halt military operations was not [as received] connected with the dynamism of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded between the two countries. He denied that the treaty had been frozen. He said: We have been against this war from the beginning and we are still against it now after it has caused the death of tens of thousands of innocent people and removed Iraq and Iran from the anti-imperialist anti-Israeli camp. Brutents said that his government understands Iraq's position. Iraq has expressed readiness to cease fighting. His government, he added, also takes into consideration the fact that Iran has made no concessions in this regard.

Brutents added that at present there are no problems between Iraq and Iran that cannot be solved by peaceful negotiations. He said that despite the efforts exerted by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, no success has been achieved so far. However, these efforts have had their effect. Brutents called on the international community to raise its voice loudly demanding a halt to the war.

On the Middle East situation, Brutents said that the recent statements by King Husayn, which cast doubts on U.S. credibility, have reflected the frustration of the Arabs who hoped that the U.S. Administration would use its influence over Israel "to make it act more realistically and to persuade it to stop its aggression against the Arabs." "I can understand King Husayn's frustration with the American promises," he said, "because Washington not only covers up for Israel but also has become party to its daily policies."

With regard to the situation in Lebanon, Brutents said that efforts must concentrate on ending the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and the realization of a national accord.

He said that during his 5-day visit to Lebanon and his meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil he did not discuss the question of sending an international force to Lebanon -- a move that the USSR vetoed and thwarted at the United Nations. He said that this question was not raised in any form because of the absence of a clear and practical formula. He added: We cannot define our position regarding a mere theoretical idea. Certainly, he added, if a tangible formula were to be put forward, the USSR would define its position toward it in accordance with its principled stands."

He said that the veto against the draft resolution pertaining to this matter was used because the draft resolution made no reference to the presence of the American forces in Lebanese territories and particularly to the question of the withdrawal of the American fleet from Lebanese shores. The veto was meant to prevent the presence of two forces in Lebanon and to protect that country from continued American aggression.

Brutents noted that the Lebanese people have had a bitter experience with the international peacekeeping force which operated in Lebanon but which could not stop the Israeli invasion of 1982. As to the dispatch of these forces to Beirut, they will not have any effectiveness unless the Lebanese people solve their own problems by themselves through a national accord." With regard to the accord, Brutents said that during his talks and contacts with the parties to the conflict in Lebanon, he affirmed that the USSR supports the establishment of a united independent Lebanon through a democratic dialogue and by peaceful political means away from guns and inter-fighting.

REPORTAGE ON GUINEAN SITUATION FOLLOWING COUP

Redemption Committee Formed

PM050948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

["IZVESTIYA Press Service" report: "On Events in Guinea"]

[Text] Conakry radio has reported that the Military Committee of National Redemption, which came to power in the country as a result of the military coup, has announced that the Guinean Armed Forces have taken control of the state's destiny "without bloodshed and with the people's support." The committee has instructed the commanders of the military zones to exercise the functions of provincial governors locally and has urged the population to observe discipline and order. A curfew from 2200 to 0600 has been introduced in the country.

In its appeal to the Guinean people the committee has assessed highly the foreign policy of the late President Sekou Toure, stressing that he did much to secure Guinea's independence. At the same time the appeal speaks of the former leadership's errors in domestic policy, which placed the country in a grave economic situation. Right now the fate of the ministers in the former government is unknown. The release of all political prisoners has been announced in the capital.

Conakry radio reports that the composition of the Military Committee of National Redemption, which has assumed control of the country, has been announced. It includes 18 representatives of the republic's armed forces and is headed by Colonel Lansana Conte.

Commitments To Be Observed

PM041436 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Second Editon p 3

[TASS dispatch under the general heading "Coup in Guinea"]

[Text] Dakar, 3 Apr -- As Guinea radio reports, the Military Redemption Committee has confirmed the full allegiance of the new leadership to the principles of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement.

In a communique broadcast on Guinea radio, the Military Redemption Committee advocated friendly relations with all states and stated that it will respect all international treaties and obligations concluded earlier.

The Military Redemption Committee, the communique notes, has decided to release all political prisoners.

New Government Announced

LD051223 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Conakry April 5 TASS -- The composition of the new Government of Guinea has been announced here today. Colonel Lansana Conte has been named the country's president, Colonel Diarra Traore has been appointed prime minister. The other ministerial posts have also gone to the military.

ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 28 MAR

PM020831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] (Fayn Mushaukva Libomba), Zambian ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 28 March.

KENYAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

PM031542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Mwabili Kisaka, Kenyan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 30 March.

The presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and M. Kisaka were followed by a friendly conversation in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

SIERRA LEONEAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 2 APR

PM041225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 April 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] (Sorso Ibragim Konte), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone, presented his credentials to I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 2 April.

After the presentation of the credentials and an exchange of speeches between I.Ye. Polyakov and (S.I. Konte) friendly talks were held in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated.

CPSU ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MALI PARTY

PM030744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the National Council of the Mali People's Democratic Union [UDPM]

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee sends congratulations to the National Council and to all activists of the UDPM in connection with a noteworthy event -- the 5th anniversary of the founding of the UDPM.

Under the UDPM's leadership the Malian people stand for the consolidation of their country's national independence [nezavisimost] and economic self-reliance [samostoyatelnost] and for social progress and rebuff the intrigues of imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

Under conditions when the international situation has worsened sharply through the fault of the imperialist forces, Mali is a fitting contribution to the struggle to avert thermonuclear catastrophe and to achieve a lasting peace on earth. On the day of the celebration of the UDPM's 5th anniversary, Soviet people express to you, dear comrades, sentiments of their unfailing solidarity. May the friendly ties between Mali and the Soviet Union and between the CPSU and the UDPM strengthen and develop for the good of our countries' peoples!

The CPSU Central Committee

SOVIET, BENINESE TU DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

PM051158 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Apr 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by K. Turysov, member of the AUCCTU Presidium and chairman of the Kazakh Republic Trade Union Council, has paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Benin at the invitation of the National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin [UNSTB].

During the visit talks took place between the AUCCTU delegation and a Beninese trade union delegation headed by (R.V. Gezo), general secretary of the UNSTB. Those taking part in the talks discussed questions of the further development of Soviet-Beninese trade union ties and topical problems of the present day and the international trade union movement.

The UNSTB delegation assessed highly the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and the active participation of Soviet working people and their trade unions in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. It reaffirmed the Beninese trade unions' full support for the Soviet state's important foreign policy initiatives aimed at preserving peace, curbing the arms race, and averting the threat of a new world war and the proposal put forward by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on norms for relations between powers with nuclear weapons.

In examining very important questions of the present day and the international trade union movement, the sides noted the coincidence of their positions on all questions discussed. They stated that responsibility for the grave aggravation of the international situation rests wholly with international imperialism. Both delegations expressed the conviction that the struggle to safeguard international security, preserve peace, and prevent nuclear war is the priority of trade unions, and the success of this struggle depends largely on the unity of thought and action of the trade unions and their organizations. Both trade union centers will promote by every means the activity of the WFTU -- the genuine center for rallying the progressive forces of the international trade union movement. The AUCCTU and UNSTB delegations expressed the unvarying solidarity of the two countries' working people with the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The Soviet trade union delegation familiarized itself with the activity of the Beninese trade unions in strengthening trade union unity in the country and mobilizing the working people to the consolidation of national independence and the implementation of political and socioeconomic transformations under the leadership of the Benin People's Revolution Party on the basis of the country's socialist orientation.

ARKHIPOV, SHCHERBINA RECEIVE CUBAN MINISTER

PM041412 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 2 April, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council Ministers, received M. Portal, Cuban minister of basic industries.

Questions of Soviet-Cuban economic and industrial cooperation were discussed.

L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

On the same day a meeting was held between Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and M. Portal.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS CUBA, HOLDS TALKS

PM051431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.I. Zemskov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department, was in Cuba from 26 March through 2 April to exchange experience of party work.

The delegation was received by J.R. Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee.

VISIT OF WARSHIP DETACHMENT TO CUBA ASSESSED

PM031649 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 84 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondent Captain 3d Rank A. Tkachev: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Havana, 30 Mar -- The official friendly visit of a detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Rear Admiral F.T. Starozhilov to the capital of the Republic of Cuba is over. The visit took place under the sign of unbreakable Soviet-Cuban friendship and the further strengthening of our countries' international ties. The Soviet sailors familiarized themselves with the sights of Havana and with life in the republic and made friends with sailors of Cuba's Revolutionary Navy. There were friendly meetings on the ships and ashore, joint trips and excursions, and an exchange of concerts by amateur artists.

The visitors' book of the antisubmarine cruiser "Leningrad" is full of entries expressing the Cubans' warm feelings for the great Soviet country and its emissaries, who have worthily fulfilled their mission of friendship. One entry reads: "Your stay was short -- our memories will be long and cordial."

U.S. POLICIES, ACTIONS IN NICARAGUA ASSAILED

PM021433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Washington's Undeclared War"]

[Text] Almost every day, news agencies report more new piratical attacks on Nicaragua. Explosions are heard, houses burn, and peaceful inhabitants die. The situation is becoming increasingly inflamed.

It is usually former Somoza men and other traitors who were chucked out of the country or fled from it after the victory of the Sandinist revolution who are directly responsible for these acts of banditry. However, the whole world knows who is backing them. The actions of the counterrevolutionary rabble are directed and generously funded by the U.S. ruling circles. The Pentagon and the CIA arm the gangs being infiltrated into Nicaraguan territory, provide them with everything they need, and determine the targets for them to attack. As a rule, these groups of mercenaries and terrorists, who plunder and commit violence, include representatives of the American special services who in fact fulfill command functions.

Thus, the United States is carrying out armed interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign republic of Nicaragua and waging an undeclared war against it. The Washington administration itself does not even hide this. The White House has asked Congress for a further $21 million to support the gangs of CIA mercenaries, whose strength it is proposed to increase from 10,000 to 18,000 men in the very near future. This has given Senator E. Kennedy grounds for declaring that President Reagan is obstinately gambling on military force to save his administration's bankrupt policy in Central America. "By all accounts," the senator pointed out, "Reagan believes that the chief foreign policy principle is as many weapons, bullets, and troops as possible."

Washington's undeclared war and its subversive militarist actions against Nicaragua are assuming an increasingly large scale and leading to an increased threat to peace and security in Central America. The question of direct American aggression against a country whose people have taken power into their hands and who want to build their life in their own way has been placed on the agenda. And the preparations for aggression are being made after approximately the same pattern as when the American Marines landed in Lebanon. The United States would like to cover up its new military adventure with the same "multinational" figleaf. To this end the White House intends to involve the armies of Honduras and certain other Central American countries in the intervention.

Washington has entrusted the fulfillment of this mission to H. Shlaudeman, the U.S. President's new special representative in Central America. He has just set off on a tour of the region with the specific task of agreeing on the spot the details of the aggression which is being prepared against the people of Nicargua and also El Salvador. Noteworthy in this connection are reports which have filtered into the press that President Reagan will in the very near future convene a "summit" conference, to which the heads of the puppet regimes of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras and also the president of Costa Rica have been invited.

Meanwhile, according to a report in the Cuban newspaper GRANMA, the Pentagon intends to send the nuclear-powered missile cruiser America and the other warships already cruising off Nicaragua's shores. At the same time it is pointed out that the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy has arrived off the Pacific coast of El Salvador. How can one not recall here once again a criminal action -- the concentration of a U.S. naval armada off the Lebanese coast with the subsequent barbarous shelling of peaceful Lebanese settlements.

Actions directed against foreign ships making commercial voyages to Nicaragua or near its coasts have become a new and extremely dangerous manifestation of terrorism, which the Washington administration has elevated to the rank of state policy. Mines are being laid in extensive sea areas adjacent to Nicaragua, in its territorial waters, and even in ports, and other explosive devices are being used. The Soviet tanker Lugansk was blown up and damaged by one of these mines during its approach to the Nicaraguan port of Sandina. Several of its crew members were injured.

A USSR Government note described that grave crime as an act of brigandage and piracy. The Soviet Government held the U.S. Administration responsible for it.

The incident with the Soviet tanker is not an isolated one. In recent weeks several other foreign merchant ships have fallen victim to Washington's undeclared war against Nicaragua. Thus, on 28 March the Liberian merchant ship Intershafer was blown up by a mine laid by CIA mercenaries on leaving the port of Corinto on Nicaragua's Pacific coast. And then two Nicaraguan fishing boats were blown up by mines in the same port. And, according to a statement by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Defense, it is not just primitive explosive devices but industrially produced mines from the Pentagon's arsenals that are being laid in the country's ports. An investigation has shown that the mining is carried out by CIA experts using very modern technical means, including submarines, and saboteurs who are delivered to Nicaragua's coasts by ships of the American Navy.

The nature and scale of these criminal operations leave us in no doubt that they are being carried out with the participation of departments and persons under the direct control of the U.S. Administration. Thus, it is directly guilty of violating one of the fundamental principles of international law -- the right to freedom of shipping. All these illegal actions of Washington's are creating a dangerous situation and cannot be tolerated. They must be ended.

Speaking at a press conference in Managua, Humberto Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan minister of defense, emphasized that the mining of ports attests to the further escalation of the undeclared war unleashed by the United States against the Nicaraguan people. He pointed out that in recent days enemies have undertaken combined attacks from the sea and the air. Counterrevolutionaries have stepped up their criminal activity, and provocative sallies from Honduran territory have grown more frequent.

The territory of Honduras is increasingly being turned into the chief bridgehead of aggression against Nicaragua. Maneuvers under the code name "Kilo-Punch" have just ended there. Operations to land an airborne force and to capture airfields and other "enemy" targets were rehearsed during them. Servicemen of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division, which, as is known, "became famous" at the time of the banditlike invasion of Grenada, participated in the maneuvers. It is a constituent part of the American Rapid Deployment Force created for direct interference in other countries' internal affairs. Therefore its participation in the "Kilo-Punch" maneuvers close to Nicaragua's borders can only be evaluated as a further link in Washington's attempts to interfere by armed means in the internal affairs of that country.

A further militarist demonstration -- the "Grenadier I" maneuvers -- began on Hondruan territory today. Honduran, Guatemalan, and Salvadoran units are participating in them together with American troops -- in all, more than 3,000 servicemen. The region of the maneuvers will be just 20 km from the border between Honduras and Nicaragua.

In the opinion of observers, the "Grenadier I" maneuvers may be the prelude to a direct armed invasion of Nicaragua, or they may be preparing the conditions for such an invasion. Thus, two more landing strips will be constructed during them, making 13 in all in Honduras.

They are being created with a view to using C-130 and C-5A heavy transport aircraft, with whose help troops, heavy armament, and combat hardware can be delivered from the United States. It is also significant that within the framework of the "Grenadier I" maneuvers it is planned to hold special exercises on the so-called "anti-guerrilla struggle" and the emergency deployment of Honduran and American troops under "emergency" conditions.

The "Ocean Venture-84" maneuvers of American naval, air, and ground forces, which are the biggest of those planned in the Caribbean in 1984, will also be in the nature of an undisguised militarist provocation. Some 30,000 servicemen, including men from that same 82d Airborne Division, aircraft carriers, other warships, and 250 Strategic Air Command aircraft will be involved in them, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported. The maneuvers, the newspaper writes, citing Pentagon data, "will include all aspects of a modern war scenario, including actions by naval combat groups and naval aircraft and naval and Marine Corps landing operations."

As emerges from statements by a Pentagon spokesman, the true aim of "Ocean Venture-84" is to prepare for new interventionist actions in the region after the pattern of the American invasion of Grenada. The maneuvers, he cynically declared, "are designed to strengthen faith in our ability to use military force to protect American interests in the Caribbean." General P. Gorman, commander, U.S. Southern Military District, expressed himself still more frankly. He declared without a shadow of embarrassment that the Pentagon plans to hold military maneuvers in Central America "through the end of the century."

This is the true worth of Washington's big talk about U.S. readiness to act in favor of easing international tension and in a spirit of restraint and nonuse of force or the threat of force. This worth, Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out in his speech in the Grand Kremlin Palace 29 March, "can be seen in the example of Nicaragua, against which the American special services and their hirelings are waging an undeclared war." It will bring its organizers no laurels, for it is impossible to reverse history and vanquish peoples who have become imbued with the idea of genuine independence and who firmly champion the right to determine their own destiny.

BOVIN SEES HONDURAN CHANGES AS PART OF 'TREND'

PM041300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": It Happened in Tegucigalpa"]

[Text] It has been reported from the Honduran capital that the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces has removed General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez from the post of commander of the country's Armed Forces. In addition, Jose Abdenego Bueso, chief of the Joint General Staff, Ruben Humberto Montoya, commander of the Navy, and Daniel Bali Castillo, commander of the State Security Forces, have been removed from their posts along with him. General Alvarez and his colleagues left Honduras immediately, in accordance with the Supreme Council's demand. It is reported that they have requested political asylum in Costa Rica. According to the official report that has appeared in Tegucigalpa, the changes in the military leadership are "designed to consolidate civilian power and democratic principles."

That is the situation. And by Latin American standards, it is quite commonplace. Generals come. Generals go. Generals remain. The oligarchs and oligarchies remain. So did the "iron heel" of the United States, perhaps even more "iron" than in Jack London's imagination.

However, in this case, the general outline requires some qualification. It is not merely generals who have been removed, but the most diehard pro-U.S. generals. To say the Alvarez was the Pentagon's right-hand man does not tell the whole story.

The former commander was the most active supporter of a militarist, interventionist course. He was the Reagan administration's man through and through. He allowed the Pentagon and the CIA complete freedom of action. His anticommunist statements were only matched by his anti-Sandinist speeches. It was he who turned Honduras into a U.S. base for operations against the Nicaraguan Government. It was of his authority that the number of U.S. servicemen in the country increased from 45 to 4,000. He was considered the de facto boss in Honduras. It would seem that he was not averse to becoming the formal boss as well. The presidential palace beckoned... That is the kind of general he was. That too is, so to speak, no rarity in Central America. When such "honored" generals are suddenly exiled, however, that is something out of the ordinary. It is sensational.

I do not know whether the Americans had a hand in Alvarez' removal. Perhaps the excessive activeness of the general, who was unwilling to play at parliamentary democracy, had become irksome to them. It is a fact, however, that he had begun to irk his own civilian bosses and also a considerable section of the officer corps. For that reason, I would venture to say that what has happened to Tegucigalpa is not merely a sensation, it is also a trend. A trend that is as yet weak and unstable, but a trend nevertheless.

The unexpected changes in Honduras mean that even those military-political circles which have become accustomed to identifying their interests with those of the [United] States are beginning to understand that the Americans are dragging them into a situation where it may not just be their generals' epaulettes at risk, but also their heads. And even though everything is still proceeding as before, even though the latest Grenadier I military exercises have begun on time, and even though the Americans continue to rule the roost in the country, something has nevertheless changed.

Honduras, even Honduras cannot fail to see what is happening in Central America. The United States is effectively waging an undeclared war in two countries in the region -- namely El Salvador and Nicaragua. The Americans are fighting everyone there -- the Salvadoran patriots, the Nicaraguan Sandinists, the "hand of Moscow," the "hand of Havana," "international terrorism," and "international communism." But where is Central America's applause? Where are the enthusiasts waving the Stars and Stripes? They are virtually nowhere to be seen or heard. Panama? It has still not finally gotten rid of its "own" stars and stripes. Costa Rica? It prefers neutrality since this is in its power. Guatemala? Guatemala's generals, of course, support those of the Pentagon but are trying to do so less obviously. Honduras alone stood out against this backdrop by virtue of its obsessive readiness to give the Americans all that they needed -- airfields, bases, ports, and soldiers.

And then there was a hitch. Let us put it in these terms: Some generals began thinking more than the others. "The Sandinists are bad, the Americans are good." They probably all agreed on that. But suppose you take that idea a little further? The times are such that the Americans are here now but who knows where they may be tomorrow, maybe even in Arlington Cemetery. And those people who gave the Americans the strongest support have found themselves furthest from their own countries. And supposing you think it through a little further? It is better to dismiss General Alvarez and his three friends now than to pack your own bags tomorrow (if you have time)...

Possibly the train of thought of the members of the Honduran Supreme Council of the Armed Forces ran somewhat differently. It may have been more complex or even simpler; undoubtedly, however, they were concerned for themselves and about retaining power. And if that made it necessary to sacrifice the Pentagon's best friends, that is symptomatic.

VALUABLE LESSONS SEEN IN CHILEAN PROTEST

PY040036 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Political commentary by Pedro Correa]

[Text] The Chilean people's massive support of the national day of protest last Tuesday shows that conditions are ripe to carry out a national strike, a strike which will carry the struggle of the masses for freedom to a higher level. The success achieved by last Tuesday's national day of protest, 27 March, which moved the entire country, taught valuable lessons in order to organize a national strike.

The holding of an assembly by labor confederations, federations, and national unions called for by the National Workers Command [CNT] was one of those valuable lessons in order to organize a national strike.

The holding of an assembly by labor confederations, federations, and national unions called for by the National Workers Command [CNT] was one of those valuable lessons because these organizations were able to exercise union democracy through the opinion of the organizations representing the labor class. The decision made by this assembly to carry out the national day of protest on 27 March and the resolution to hold a national strike on a date to be announced showed that the massive support that these organizations were able to obtain was more than was expected by the labor leadership. This assembly gave the CNT more strength and authority.

The holding of this type of assembly should be continued in order to open up a path to true unity among unions based on democratic methods and starting from the grassroots. The success of the recent protest shows that the assembly helped the labor movements and workers to feel that they were participating in the events. Another valuable lesson learned from last Tuesday's protest is that the labor class, sensitive to all the problems of the people, became the backbone of the protest because it not only interpreted the desires of the labor class but also because the protest was prepared in coordination with the grassroots by consulting with each labor union and taking into consideration the real labor movement and strengthening its capability for mobilization. Only by persevering in this type of method will the labor class feel that it will participate in the upcoming national strike.

The fact that the protest was carried out without limitations or sectarianism with the labor leaders representing their own unions and with the support of large social sectors, which in one way or another are victims of the government's fascist policies -- sectors which suffer the consequences of these policies and are willing to struggle for the reestablishment of democracy -- were also valuable lessons. This is the case of workers, employees, and students who magnificently supported the protest. These sectors included peasants, businessmen, truckers, cab drivers, the self-employed, professionals, and large businesses. The protest was successful because it involved the entire population. This is the type of support that the national strike must achieve with the participation of the entire country coming out against Pinochet and fascism.

Tuesday's protest also showed the great progress made by the Democratic and Popular Movement [MDP] which is drawing great support by promoting unity with all the other sectors of the opposition. People can see that the MDP is acting in accordance with its principles by interpreting the desires of the people in their struggle against tyranny. The MDP acts without prejudice, only inspired by the desire to join forces, mobilize the masses, and strengthen the struggle against fascism. This is an example which is getting the support of other leaders because the MDP attitude is the only one which can lead the people to victory.

Another great lesson learned from last Tuesday's protest is the effectiveness of the joint action carried out by the AD and the MDP. This coalition represents the great majority. The joint action of the AD and the MDP are mobilizing Chileans who oppose the fascist minority. This shows the need to continue with the agreements without excluding any of the democratic forces.

March was tough, but April will be tougher. Pinochet used all kinds of bloody repressive measures to stop the 27 March protest. He ordered the state of emergency, the curfew, censorship on the already censored independent press, raids, arrests, and attacks of different kinds against the poor neighborhoods, but he was not able to frighten the people who stood up to fight in their labor strongholds, in the large poor populated areas, in the student centers, and all over. As usual Pinochet continued to kill. During the protest 11 people were killed on orders from the tyrant, dozens were hurt, and hundreds were arrested, but the struggle continued. This anti-Chilean regime will ultimately fall and freedom will be reestablished by staying united in the struggle against it.

Archbishop Frenso believes that the type of agreement demanded by the people can be achieved. This could be possible if the agreement involves the democratic forces aimed at putting an end to tyranny. This is the impression given by the CNT president who believes that a debate with this objective in mind can be held, including a debate with the Armed Forces. However, there is an episode which cannot be repeated and that it is the dialogue with Pinochet through one of his fascist ministers, the Nazi Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

The AD and MDP in their proposals say that any agreement must include the ousting of Pinochet, the formation of a provisional government, which will have the basic task of reestablishing unrestricted public freedom, and a call for a constituent assembly. These are the unrenounceable terms and the solid proposals of the AD and the MDP.

SUPREME SOVIET SET TO CONVENE 11 APRIL

AU052031 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The Soviet Government and its Premier Nikolay Tikhonov will submit their collective resignation at the first session of the newly elected USSR Supreme Soviet next week. In keeping with the constitutional provisions, a new USSR Council of Ministers will be proclaimed, most likely with the same chairman.

The Supreme Soviet, which was elected at the general elections a month ago, will be convened on 11 April. On the eve of its first session, a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee will be held and will adopt the lists of all the officials in the parliament and government.

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES ANNOUNCED

PM051403 [Editorial Report] Issue No 7 for 1984 of the USSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs' publication SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) -- COLLECTION OF USSR GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS (SECTION ONE) -- carries on pages 114-119 a number of USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, signed by USSR Council of Ministers Chairman N. Tikhonov and USSR Council of Ministers Administrator of Affairs M. Smirtyukov, dealing with personnel changes affecting the composition of the USSR Government as follows:

A 15 December 1983 resolution releases Yu.Ya. Barabash from the duties of USSR first deputy minister of culture in connection with his reassignment (no further details);

A 19 December 1983 resolution appoints Yu.V. Andreychev deputy minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises;

A 20 December 1983 resolution appoints G.A. Sukhomlinov USSR deputy minister of construction in place of the retiring A.P. Parfenkov;

A 21 December 1983 resolution releases V.M. Igumenov from the duties of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports in connection with his reassignment (no further details);

A 22 December 1983 resolution appoints Yu.V. Romantsov deputy general director of TASS:

A 26 December 1983 resolution releases N.M. Golovanev from the duties of deputy chairman of the USSR Gostroybank Board in connection with his retirement.

SIGNATORIES OF ACADEMICIAN'S OBITUARY LISTED

PM041456 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 April in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 350-word obituary of Academician Prokofiy Fomich Garkavyy that carries the following list of signatories:

"M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nuriyev, A.F. Vatchenko, A.P. Lyashko, V.A. Karlov, V.K. Mesyats, A.A. Nikonov, I.I. Skiba, I.A. Mozgovoy, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, A.P. Nochevkin, V.F. Pokhodin, A.D. Kovalenko, M.V. Khorunzhiy, G.A. Bogdanov, F.G. Kirichenko, D.A. Dolgushin, I.S. Shatilov, A.V. Pukhalskiy, L.K. Sechnyak, G.K. Dremlyuk."

EDITORIAL URGES ACTION AGAINST STUDENT DROPOUTS

PM041541 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 4 April First Edition runs a front-page, 1,200-word editorial under the headline "Concerns of Student Life," which stresses that "all necessary conditions" must be provided for students' work and praises the particular attention devoted by the teaching staff at certain institutions to freshmen.

Going on to note the need to free higher education students of practical problems such as accommodation difficulties and to involve students constructively in managing their own affairs, the editorial observes among other things that "instances of infantile behavior, and indeed of a calculating, pragmatic approach too old for their years is still often encountered in the student milieu. Some people leave the VUZ on the eve of diploma work "at their own request," or refuse assignment in order to fix themselves up "a little more advantageously." VUZ Communists and Komsomol organizations must not ignore occurrences of this kind but must strive to ensure that every student values the honor of his vocation and professional reputation and is ready to do his social duty."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN SMIRNOV ARRIVES IN YEREVAN

GF251600 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] On 27 February L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a arrived in Yerevan.

Comrade L.V. Smirnov was received at the airport by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; candidate members of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; M.K. Arutyunyan, chairman of the Armenian Trade Unions Council and O. Topuzyan, first secretary of Armenian Komsomol Central Committee; F.G. Petrosyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; R.L. Stepanyan, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Department, G.A. Karapetyan, administrator of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Administration of Affairs; G.Ye. Vartanyan, administrator of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, and other officials.

FISH PROCESSING SHIP FIRE CAUSED BY DRUNKENNESS

PM031615 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 March publishes on page 4 under the rubric "Combat Drunkenness!" a 1,000-word Ye. Popok article entitled "Fire on a Floating Base." It states that a fire raged for 12 hours on board the fish-processing ship Sovetskaya Kamchatka in the port of Troitsa, 140 km from Vladivostok. The crew members had reportedly been celebrating their return from a fishing trip in bars ashore and continued drinking on board the ship, even though liquor is forbidden on board. Some drunken sailors decided to cover up the traces of some spilled liquor in a cabin by setting light to it. Bungled attempts to put the fire out merely made matters worse, and 20 minutes elapsed before the fire alarm was sounded.

The article continues: "The fire was spreading. It was necessary to rescue people, many of whom were drunk, but no organized evacuation was carried out. Crew members and fish processors made their way in a panic from the buring ship down ladders and through portholes. Several people jumped overboard into the icy water."

Other vessels assisted in fighting the fire, but it "destroyed or damaged deck superstructures and also living quarters and production facilities."

The commission investigating the fire established that fire drills had not been practiced on board the ship, and a USSR MVD fire service official is quoted as saying that "what contributed to the sad business was the thoughtless self-confidence and unconcern of the command personnel, their lack of determination toward subordinates, and their irresponsible attitude to observance of the service regulations and the current fire safety instruction and regulations."

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER MINISTER HONORED -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev, USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production, the Order of Lenin. This marks his services to the Soviet state in developing the production of mineral fertilizers, as well as his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Apr 84 LD]

OIL MINISTRY ADMINISTRATION, TYUMEN CRITICIZED

PM051219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent V. Lisin article: "Errors in Calculations. They Have Resulted in Slower Rates of Extraction Growth for Tyumen's Oil Industry Workers"]

[Text] Tyumen-Moscow -- What names have people not given to oil -- "black gold," "earth's blood," "driving force of modern industry...." It is not surprising, bearing in mind its vast role in human life. Western Siberia has now become the country's main oil-producing area. The Tyumen workers' successes are known to everyone: the oil region is developing at a speed which is unequaled in world practice. Last year, however, Tyumen's oil industry workers allowed a serious disruption to occur: Extraction targets were not met for the first time.

The end of last summer turned out to be a drencher in West Siberia: There was not a single day that it did not pour rain. In the Central Ob region the log raods -- beam-paved roads across the muddy marshes -- which are in any case unreliable, became water-logged. There was no chance of getting either to the boreholes or to the operational wells scattered across the sea-like water-washed taiga. Here and there either helicopters or cross-country vehicles came to the rescue.... The daily extraction rate in the oil fields started to fall.

Right away other reasons for the prevailing situation started to appear. The leaders of the Glavtyumenneftegaz Administration, and even of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, started speaking of a lag in capital construction and installation work at the oil fields, and then of miscalculations in planning, shortages of machinery, faults in equipment.... Measures "ensuring the unconditional fulfillment" were being drawn up once a month, and even more often. Time was passing, however, the year end was approaching, and the lag grew larger. Why?

A system of measures is always determined by an analysis of causes. Did the oil industry workers, however, try to discover with sufficient objectivity and in sufficient detail the sources of such a serious disruption? Let us try to investigate this, especially since this is actually not the first failure by the Tyumen extraction workers. After all, the previous year's plan was not fulfilled, either. At that time, however, the ministry gave the false impression that everything was well and amended the plan downwards: Other regions had enough resources to come to the Siberians' assistance. This is why alarm bells did not ring either at the sector's headquarters or locally...

The Siberian oil industry workers have traveled a glorious path. They have taken a major and drastic step in opening up underground riches. Even last year, the unsuccessful year, they managed to increase extraction by almost 17 million metric tons. The thousands-strong collective includes many real heroes of labor and remarkable masters of their work.

To start with, of course, they were not too worried about costs, especially since the returns were enormous. Every borehole turned out to be a rich gusher. The expression current at the time was: "There is oil at the tip of the drilling bit." After all, the main thing, they felt, was that you only had to drill a "hole" and you had a well.

But the time of gushers came to an end in a number of fields. Oil had to be extracted in the full sense of the word, in other words the well had to be equipped with the attachments necessary for pumping it up to the surface.

It has to be said frankly that neither Tyumen nor the ministry were prepared for this in time. The main thing was that the oil industry workers' mentality was not changing. Having become accustomed to applause, they found nothing better than to look elsewhere for people to blame. Instead of thoroughly analyzing the qualitatively new stage that had begun in opening up the Central Ob region and elaborating a long-term program, the ministry "executed a defensive withdrawal": It gave its subdivisions reduced figures when drafting 5-year plans.

In 1980, on the eve of the current 5-year plan, the figure of 340 million metric tons was set for the Glavtyumenneftegaz Administration. It provided the basis for drawing up plans, approving measures, ordering equipment.... But the 5-year plan itself set a different target for Tyumen's workers -- 375-380 million metric tons.

Life itself has proved convincingly that this is a realistic target. The Tyumen workers are already extracting more than 360 million metric tons. In actual fact, the trend toward reduced volumes, in other words toward an easier life at the ministry, did not emerge only recently. The same thing happened in preceding 5-year plans. In the last 10 years alone the country has received from the Tyumen fields hundreds of millions of metric tons more oil than initially planned by the sector's headquarters. It is obvious, though, that the appropriate lessons have not been learned from this.

The method of scaled-down planning is fraught with far-reaching and unpleasant consequences. After all, the oil industry workers are not working by themselves. Construction workers, transportation workers, power industry workers, metallurgists, machine and equipment building workers, scientists -- they all are engaged in extracting the raw material with them.... This vast mechanism cannot be returned or reoriented toward new targets immediately, all at once. Thus it transpires that the Nizhnevartovskiy field complex, for example, has reached its planned extraction target now, a year earlier than its 5-year plan target, while the equipping of the field is 4-5 years behind plan. Even the advanced gas lift method for extracting the hydrocarbon raw material, which makes it possible to increase the level of oil recovered, is being introduced slowly at Samotlor mainly because the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building was not alerted promptly to produce the necessary equipment.

A difficult situation developed in the region during the previous 5-year plan period regarding housing and social, cultural, and consumer services projects. This is one of the specific miscalculations in tactics: Oil extraction was increased by comparison with the initial plans, while consumer services remained at the old level. And what happened? You can't get oil without the notorious services. So, they had to call urgently for help.

At present some 40 percent of borehole drilling work is being done by the tour-of-duty expedition method. According to the ministry's preliminary drafts, the contingent of "flying" oil workers from other parts of the country is to expand in the next few years. Of course, these people help cope to a certain extent with the tasks facing the Tyumen workers, although the rationality of using the tour-of-duty expedition method when such vast volumes of production are involved is not beyond argument. It is, after all, important to take into account not only the production aspect of the matter but also the social and psychological aspects. This has an ill effect on people's health, engenders a sense of being a transient worker instead of a proper master, and disrupts interdependence within the labor collective....

To this day the oil industry workers have been unable to rid themselves of their thriftless attitude toward the machinery, equipment, and materials allocated to them. A recent inspection carried out by the USSR People's Control Committee brought to light facts which are simply scandalous: Millions of rubles' worth of pipes, various equipment, and reagents have been wasted during the construction of oil wells.... Meanwhile, the oil industry workers have been speaking at the top of their voices about their needs and only whispering about their reserves. And such reserves do exist, considerable ones, at that.

From a distance the pumping units nod their "heads" to V. Pyatkov as if in recognition. He is a petroleum extraction machine operator at Yuganskneftegaz Association, one of the sector's top specialists. No wonder the 26th party congress elected him candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The team in which V. Pyatkov works serves 96 wells in the Ust-Balyk field. Moreover, 75 of them have been adapted for mechanical extraction. This fact is quite significant. When using the gusher method it was sufficient for the machine operator to visit the "cluster" once a month and check the gate valves, but now there is work to be done on each well almost daily.

Things are going well for this collective -- in the 5-year plan's first 3 years they extracted an additional amount of some 24,000 metric tons of oil. But the oil industry worker is now perturbed by something else.

"In theory we all seem to be working for oil, but many are paid on the basis of ton-kilometers, volume of repair work, and so on -- apart from, of course, the machine operators. The time has obviously come to set up integrated teams working on a single work schedule."

It is difficult to disagree with V. Pyatkov. The lack of coordination "at the interfaces" makes things difficult not only for the extraction workers but also for the borehole drillers. No one at the Glavtyumenneftegaz Administration can say how many thousands of meters of drilling have been lost just because foundation material has not been poured beneath a "cluster" in time or there have been delays by derrick-assembly workers. It is only the drilling teams that report in terms of meters.

But if the drilling workers are not exactly showered with attention or always considered, the extraction team is a genuine Cinderella. I have had many opportunities to travel to different oil fields. Some are better, some are worse, but overall the situation is the same: The entire team consisting of 15-20 persons (mainly women) has just one hut and is rarely provided with reliable transport to tour the "clusters." The teams are not organized for round-the-clock work. As a rule, there are no cafeterias, Red corners, or services -- so how can you have a businesslike mood? The result is that two-thirds of extraction workers work at the fields for less than 3 years, and labor turnover here is the highest among all oil industry trades.

All this was known and had been seen previously. The ministry even held a conference on this subject in Nefteyugansk in the summer before last. Much was said about the need to introduce financial autonomy more boldly within the extraction teams, consolidate their material base quickly, and raise the trade's prestige. But....

So much time has passed, but there are no improvements to be seen. It is altogether typical of the leadership style at the Tyumen Main Administration and even the sector's headquarters to take an essentially practical decision and soon forget about it. This is largely the result of the abundance of various documents originating from the top. In compliance with demands from superior bodies, the Nizhnevartovskneftegaz Association prepares each year about 200 documents containing almost 300,000 indicators. It often happens that conference fever reigns at the higher levels, but people actually at the work posts often do not even know about the decisions that have been taken....

But specific assistance is needed. Visiting Samotlor or the Fedorovskoye, Mamontovskoye, Varyeganskoye, and other fields you can notice everywhere that there is a shortage of equipment for the preparation and pumping of oil and the utilization of casing head gas, the pipe-laying within fields is lagging, many wells are lying idle, and there are inadequate facilities for extraction and maintenance workers.... In other words, a shortage of everything on which oil extraction is directly dependent.

And yet, the oil industry workers are again trying to "pass the buck": The construction workers are to blame. It ought to be honestly admitted that all this is the result of mistakes in the planning of extraction volumes for the current 5-year plan. This is what is happening now: "According to the plan" we need a compression [dozhimnaya] or a pumping station, but there is no planning provision for them, nor are they listed in the "chapters...." So how can the construction workers know what the oil industry workers need? After all, they even receive the complete plans for oil field development after prolonged delays, and this has its effect on the speed of work and raises construction costs.

The situation is, of course, serious, but it is not beyond rectification. There is no doubt that Tyumen's oil industry workers will fulfill their 5-year plan targets, and this is shown by their socialist pledges for the current year. But here is what is causing concern -- at the ministry there is again talk about reduced plans for the coming 5-year period. Could it be that history will repeat itself?

REVIEW OF TIKHONOV BOOK ON SOVIET ECONOMY

PM051216 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Plyshevskiy: "Following the Course of Creation"]

[Text] The book by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, "The Soviet Economy: Achievements, Problems and Prospects" (Sovetskaya Ekonomiya: Dostizheniya, Problemy, Perspektivy) (Moscow, Novosti Publishing House, 1984, 240 pp) is familiar to readers in a number of foreign countries.

It was recently published in Russian. The book is organized in such a way as to give answers to the questions that a foreign audience would ask as a result of the inadequate information available on the economic development of the Soviet Union or the picture of life in our country that has been deliberately distorted by bourgeois propaganda. The content of the problems discussed in the book, the depth of the theoretical examination and the wealth of factual material cited to support the conclusions and propositions make it interesting for Soviet readers as well.

Special attention is paid to the seventies and eighties when questions relating to accelerating the transfer of the economy to an intensive development footing came to the forefront. This period, the report by the head of the Soviet Government to the 26th CPSU Congress stresses, in terms of its historic dimensions, significance, and consequences can rightly be said to rank with such profound transformations as socialist industrialization which fundamentally altered the face of the country.

The Soviet people were the first people in history to embark on socialist construction and the historic accomplishments of the first 65 years are the work of centuries. Prerevolutionary Russia was behind most European countries in terms of industrial development; Soviet industrial production now exceeds that of the FRG, France and Britain put together and is only 20 percent short of the leading capitalist country -- the United States. Soviet industry is now producing more than the whole world produced in 1950. The USSR's place on the economic map of the world is illustrated by the fact that the dimensions of the world economy in the very recent past are now the dimensions of a single country.

The technical level and structure of the Soviet economy have profoundly altered, and the transformation of all aspects of Soviet society's life has accelerated. In the latter half of the sixties the USSR entered a new stage in its development -- the stage of mature socialism. The 24th CPSU Congress set and subsequent party congresses developed a long-term economic strategy in relation to the features and conditions of the contemporary stage. The national economic structure which will see the country into the 21st century is now being laid down. Soviet people have profound faith in the creative strength of socialism, in its victory in peaceful economic competition with capitalism.

It has been through a number of historical stages each of which has had its own qualitative features. The anti-Soviets' myth that capitalism was offering Russia a "grand future," allegedly interrupted by the October Revolution, since at the beginning of the 20th century its economy was outstripping the U.S. economy, is refuted by data showing that the country was falling further and further behind the leading capitalist countries at the time. Had it not been for the wars forced on the Soviet people, along with the years it took to eliminate their economic consequences, which took up around 2 decades, the USSR, as the author demonstrates, would have been able to solve many of its problems already. For more than half a century the Soviet economy, during the years of peace, has been confidently advancing.

The last thing the CPSU wants to do is give a false picture of the state of affairs in the economy. Party Central Committee plenums have talked frankly and forthrightly about shortcomings in economic construction and the measures that must be implemented to eliminate them. A principled and creative party approach to urgent problems, no matter how hard they may be, helps to rectify the state of affairs. This is shown by the results in 1983 when as a result of stronger discipline and tighter organization in production and better economic leadership the rate of industrial growth improved and there was a marked increase in the fulfillment of plan targets as a whole.

The Soviet Union is a multinational state and it was the first to find the correct solution to the very complex, delicate and awkward nationalities question. Soviet power not only ensured the political equality of the peoples, but eliminated the economic inequality of nations and ethnic groups, a legacy of the past.

The materials cited in the book on the upsurge of their economies and cultures, the fundamental changes in the deployment of productive forces and the rights of union republics and local soviets in economic and cultural construction graphically show that the CPSU has been implementing Lenin's ideas on the nationalities question and achieving actual equality for the peoples.

Ten Soviet 5-year plans elevated the Soviet Union -- literally and figuratively -- to cosmic heights. The main lever of economic and social progress was and remains scientific and technical progress, the growing utilization of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in all spheres of the economy. Our country has mighty production potential and supplies approximately one-third of the world's scientific products. Many production facilities and entire sectors are being transformed on the basis of the utilization of scientific and technical achievements.

The intensification of the orientation of scientific and technical policy toward reducing fuel, energy, and raw material expenditure is acquiring increasing significance. Our country has a powerful raw material base, and practically all our resources are our own. Soviet industry annually produces more than 900 million metric tons of construction materials, and the national economy as a whole consumes more than 5 billion metric tons of primary raw materials and fuel, not counting those that are used without being processed. It is unprofitable to continue to increase extraction at a high rate -- reducing raw material expenditure per unit output is 2-3 times and in some cases 6 times cheaper than increasing extraction. The book demonstates that at the present time increasing the end results of production by improving the utilization of raw material resources is the most advantageous and sometimes the only possible path. At is from this standpoint that it examines she immediate and long-term tasks involved in restructuring the fuel and energy balance, expanding the production and saving of fuel, metal and other construction materials, and using secondary resources in the economy, bearing in mind environmental conservation requirements.

The problem of intensification is then analyzed from the viewpoint of improving national economic ratios -- the structure of construction work, and of deploying productive forces, efforts to ensure that development rates for industrial sectors producing consumer goods more closely approximates those of sectors producing the means of production. For many years in the sphere of material production, the Soviet Union has been constructing more than other countries and has been spending 20 percent of its national income on construction needs. The party sees the improvement of the structure of capital investments by increasing their role in the modernization of existing production facilities, where expenditure is recouped on average three times as fast as in the creation of capacities by constructing new enterprises, as a very important way of improving reproduction ratios. The book stresses the significance of the measures that have been implemented since the sixties to create large territorial production complexes which are shaping the face of certain parts of the country to an ever increasing extent. Over 20 territorial production complexes are in the process of formation at the moment. The book describes the most important complexes. Their output doubled in the 10th 5-Year Plan alone; they provided, in particular, the entire all-union increase in the extraction of oil, gas, coal, and other types of products.

The strengthening of the agro-industrial complex plays a leading part in the Communist Party's economic policy and in the improvement of the national economic structure. Its sectors generate over 30 percent of the country's social product and their growth has great social as well as economic significance. Provision for the Soviet people's needs and the implementation of the party's Food Program depend to an important degree on the stability and efficiency of the work of agriculture and the sectors supplying it.

In their psychological warfare against socialism our ideological opponents make wide use of the thesis that prerevolutionary Russia allegedly had no food problem since for a long time it had been regarded as the granary of Europe, exporting many food products. But they deliberately omit to mention on what the exports were based. In the years when Russia accounted for one-fourth of the world grain market 20 million peasants were starving in the country, according to official data, that is, one in five inhabitants. Food was being exported mainly by the farms of the gentry.

Socialism forever eradicated hunger, malnutrition and poverty from the life of society a long time ago. Many years ago the Soviet Union joined the top 10 countries in terms of per capita calorie consumption. The food problem as it stands today is that of ensuring steady supplies of all types of foodstuffs for the population, above all high-quality products, for which their has been much wider demand of late, in a comparatively narrow time frame -- approximately two 5-year plans. In order to solve this task the Soviet state effected in the seventies and eighties, as the author shows, a considerable redistribution of funds in favor of agriculture, and economic relationships in all components of agro-industrial complexes are being consistently strengthened.

The materials contained in the book strikingly and convincingly reveal the main goal of CPSU economic policy -- the improvement of the people's well-being and concern for working people.

The book describes the problems connected with improving plan management. This question crops up in nearly all publications on the Soviet economy. It is a favorite method of Western propaganda to portray any change in levers and methods of management as a manifestation of crisis in the socialist economy and of a discrepancy betweem organization and the demands of technical progress and the improvement of production efficiency. The author counters these primitive and squalid arguments by demonstrating persuasively that the improvement of management is a natural process of the ongoing development of Soviet society and of the strengthening of its economic system. There is also a description of the scientific principles behind the Soviet state's policy and practical activity in this sphere. Special attention is devoted to the measures outlined by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums regarding improving planning as a central component of management, expanding the rights and increasing the responsibility of labor collectives for the results of their work, and the economic experiments that are being conducted.

The chapters on foreign economic matters will certainly be of interest. They delve into the relationships linking the USSR national economy to the CEMA countries, the other socialist states, the developed capitalist countries and the developing states.

Thus, the book covers all the main aspects of the land of the soviets' economic development and Soviet people's creative labor, and shows the peaceful intent of our plans.

AZERBAIJAN NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PROPOSED

GF051606 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The power generation network in Azerbaijan is making new strides in its development. In accordance with the decision of the USSR State Planning Committee, the question of a nuclear powerplant is being determined. The commissioning of the powerplant is contemplated for the first year of the 13th 5-Year Plan period.

The inauguration of a nuclear power plant in Azerbaijan will greatly increase the power generation network of the republic.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS REVIEW OF CHITA SHORTCOMING

PM041403 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has discussed the question of the state and development of the sectors of the agro-industrial complex in Chita Oblast. It was noted that the oblast's soviet and agricultural organs are allowing serious shortcomings in implementing the party and government decisions on the comprehensive development of agriculture in regions of Siberia, the Far East, and Kurgan Oblast. Targets for the production of the main types of agricultural output are being underfulfilled, the average annual volumes of milk and wool production and procurements are decreasing, livestock productivity is failing to increase, and the return on investment is declining.

The resolution which was adopted, which directs the Chita Oblispolkom and agro-industrial complex council toward the elimination of the noted shortcomings, also defines specific measures to help the oblast. It is planned to accelerate the pace of reclamation work and in particular to construct the Budulan and Onon irrigation systems, and an extensive program has been evisaged for constructing industrial enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, housing, social and consumer services establishments, roads, and power lines.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also discussed the state of affairs in sheep rearing. It was recognized that the level of its development does not satisfy national economic requirements. In the past 3 years the sheep population has declined, especially in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the republic, and also in Volgograd, Rostov, and Novosibirsk Oblasts and a number of other oblasts. The resolution adopted at the session outlines specific measures aimed at increasing the production of wool, goat fleece, Persian lamb, mutton, and fur coat pelts and the improvement of their quality.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined, approved, and recommended the widespread disemination of the experience of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kinelskiy Rayon, Kuybyshev Oblast, in the effective use of intrafarm financial autonomy in conjunction with the collective contract and material incentives for workers for end results.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session was led by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

MESYATS, KHITRUN ADDRESS PANEL; NOTE PROBLEMS

PM040940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Important Tasks of Agro-Industrial Integration"]

[Text] The question of implementing the tasks set in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex and a also the remarks and proposals made by participants in that conference was discussed at a routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex.

The relevant ministries and departments and local organs of the agro-industrial complex must elaborate and approve measures to decisively improve the activity of agro-industrial associations, raise the standard of all economic work, widely introduce financial autonomy and the collective contract, and make use of other economic levers in order to accelerate agriculture's transition to intensive paths of development and ensure a considerable increase in the yield from the created potential.

V.K. Mesyats, USSR agriculture minister, and L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, delivered reports on the progress of the preparation and carrying out of the spring sowing and also on the fulfillment of the targets for the supply of the necessary materials and technical resources for this purpose. While the positive work done by the union republic Council of Ministers Presidium commissions on questions of the agro-industrial complex and the agro-industrial associations of republics, krays, and oblasts was noted, the shortcomings still existing in this matter were also pointed out. Individual enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry have permitted a lag in the supply to agriculture of machinery, spare parts, mineral fertilizers, plant production agents, industrial rubber products, and certain other supplies. A number of farms are slow to exchange substandard spring grain seeds and carry out the presowing treatment of seed stocks to bring them up to high sowing standards. In the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR, large numbers of K-700 tractors have not been repaired. Additional measures must be taken to complete as soon as posibile the preparations by kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the spring fieldwork and for performimg the sowing to high agrotechnical standards.

The commission examined the question of progress in meeting the targets of the Food Program for increasing rape seed production.

It approved the program elaborated by the USSR Agriculture Ministry, the USSR Gosplan, and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences for further improving the pedigree and productive qualities of dairy cattle, and also a draft resolution on this question. The implementation of the organizational, scientiic, zootechnical, and veterinary measures envisaged in these documents will make it possible to ensure a further increase in milk yields and an improvement in output quality.

The commission discussed the work of the Kokchetav Oblast Agro-industrial Association in improving economic relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises and organizations serving agriculture. Attention was drawn to the fact that, despite an increase in purchase prices for agricultural products and the introduction of price markups for farms and producing low profits or a loss, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast suffered losses last year. In 1981-1983, the state failed to receive a large amount of grain, livestock, milk, and other products. Agro-industrial association councils did not ensure the execution of work to make a timely review of rates and charges for services performed for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Centralized funds, for production development have not been created. Association councils display irresoluteness in coordinating activity among partners and do not make skillful use everywhere of their rights and obligations.

The Kokchetav Oblispolkom is instructed to implement specific measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings in improving the style and methods of work of the new management organs of the agro-industrial complex. Instructions have been issued to the USSR Agriculture Ministry, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Finance Ministry, and other central organizations to ensure the preparation of the necessary normative documents in the shortest possible time.

The commission approved the proposals prepared by the Union Kolkhoz Council in additions and changes in the statutes on kolkhoz councils.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS ADDRESS TRAINING COURSES

PM050916 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Training Course for Leading Economic Cadres"]

[Text] Classes to improve the skills of leading economic cadres in the top level management of the agro-industrial complex and related sectors participating in the implementation of the USSR Food Program have been held in the Institute of National Economic Management of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy for the National Economy.

Leaders in charge of special programs at USSR and union republic ministries and departments in agro-industrial associations, and in major enterprises in agriculture and the water resources, timber, fruit and vegetable, and fish industries, in the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, in material and technical supply, procurements, the food, meat and dairy industry, trade, communications, and consumer, housing, and municipal services studied topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist construction, of improving the economic machinery, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and intensifying and improving production efficiency in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982), December (1983), and February (1984) Plenums and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During their studies they examined the questions of improving the management, planning, and organization of production using computer equipment, automated systems, and economic and mathematical methods, of improving the use of production and technical potential in agro-industrial complex sectors and related sectors, introducing the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience, improving the style and methods of economic leadership, and strengthening state and labor discipline.

The study course devoted particular attention to economic methods of management, introducing the collective contract and autonomous financing, increasing the role of financial and credit levers and the level of profitability, and reducing expenditure and losses in the process of producing, transporting, procuring, processing, and selling agricultural products.

The students familiarized themselves with the results of the All-Union Economic Conference on the problems of the agro-industrial associations and visited pacesetting industrial and agricultural enterprises, scientific organizations, and computer centers.

An exchange of experience took place on questions of improving the organizational structure of management, developing intersectoral ties, and the economic and legal realtions of sectors contributing to agro-industrial associations. The following delivered reports on work experience: A.I. Orlov, chairman of the Kraslavskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Production Association; Latvian SSR: M.M. Muravko, director of the Sozh Sovkhoz-Combine; A.I. Mayde, director general of the Estonian Fish Industry Production Association; F.P. Shiryayev, chief of the Kazakh SSR Main Administration for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture; V.E. Ozhyunas, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosplan; V.M. Zinovkin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; and others.

The students were addressed by the following: V.I. Davydov and V.I. Lobusov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; N.P. Lebedinskiy and V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Gosplan; G.I. Vashchenko and V.M. Kamentsev, USSR ministers; N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices; V.I. Naumov, RSFSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry; Ye. A. Bashindzhagyan, V.I. Demin, I.I. Shtodin, V.M. Shvydko, and M.A. Korolev, first deputy leaders of USSR ministries and departments; V.A. Runov, and N.V. Garetovskiy, deputy ministers and leaders of USSR departments; Yu.A. Peskov, director general of Rostselmash; N.V. Danilenko, deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; A.G. Aganbegyan, N.P. Federenko, N.N. Nekrasov, and T.S. Khachaturov, academicians of the USSR Academy of Sciences; P.G. Bunich, V.V. Laptev, B.F. Lomov, M.N. Rutkevich, G.L. Smirnov, and Yu.S. Shiryayev, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and academy professors and lecturers.

ROLE OF AGRICULTURE SUPPLY GROUPS REVIEWED

OW051005 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0720 GMT on 31 March carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program, with Yuriy Aleksandrovich Letunov, on the role of agricultural equipment associations in supplying agriculture.

Letunov begins the program by noting that the spring sowing campaign is in progress and proceeds to cite information from the Hydrometeorology Scientific Research Center on the coming of spring to various regions of the USSR. He then cites Chernenko's speech to the All-Union Agro-industrial Conference, noting the importance of agricultural development, and cites Gorbachev's report to the conference on agricultural production, stressing the undersupply of grain, livestock, fowl, dairy, and other products in the third year of the 5-year plan period.

Letunov then introduces Vasiliy Makarovich Shvydko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. Shvydko says: "Every spring has its own pecularities, as it does this year. A number of regions did not manage to perform the necessary plowing or sowed insufficient winter crops last autumn. There was an unusually warm winter in many oblast, krays, and republics. There were winds in the northern Caucasus, and encrustation appeared here and there. All this imposes peculiarities. Therefore, the amount of reseeding work necessary in certain rayons and oblasts increased. Operations for the allocation of grain corn increased, especially in the Ukrainian SSR and the northern Caucasus. In connection with this, an operational maneuver is of course required to prepare for these operations in due time and to perform them well.

"If we talk about the average for the country, at present the availability of tractors is about 1 to 2 percent higher as compared with last year. The preparation of grain-harvesting combines, and soil cultivation and sowing machinery is proceeding significantly better. The preparation of equipment for harvesting fodder crops is better by 2 to 3 percent.

"Unfortunately, a number of areas have been allowed to fall behind, namely K-700 tractors, that is heavy tractors, in a number of oblasts in eastern Kazakhstan. We consider that irrigation equipment is being prepared much better this year. For instance, in the Ukraine practically all such equipment is ready, and now water supply, irrigation, and other operations can already be carried out."

Noting that the All-Union Agro-Industrial Conference paid particular attention to the supply of efficient, new-generation agricultural machinery, Letunov then introduces a video report on the Stavropol Kray Agricultural Equipment Association. Video shows manufacture of spare parts at the association and correspondent Petrov interviews the association's chairman, Shiyanov, on future programs and work of the association.

Turning to the question of equipment write-offs, Shvydko notes that generally, amortization periods are being maintained, but that cases exist where equipment breaks down before the full period due to improper operation. He adds that with the recreation of rayon agro-industrial associations [RAPO's], RAPO councils in may oblasts have resolved that all complex equipment written off must be sent to the rayon agricultural equipment association where it is disassembled and usable parts retained.

Noting that agricultural equipment associations are blamed for insufficient supply of spare parts, Shvydko says that on the average, associations are not supplied with 10 percent of the parts or 17 percent of the motor vehicle parts they need and that these are practically the same parts every year. He cites the Yaroslavl engine plant, the Sinelnikovo spring plant, and the Tula and Krasnoyarsk combine plants as responsible for annual undersupplies of parts.

Shvydko then notes that spare parts resources "are dispersed" and that they should be concentrated at the rayon or oblast level to provide maneuverability and adds that the system of control over spare parts should be automated.

Turning to the question of spare parts repairs, Shvydko says that agricultural equipment associations currently repair R50-million worth of spare parts, which amounts to 17 percent of the parts used by agriculture, and that this amount should be further increased to 30 percent, which is the figure in Chelyabinsk and Moscow Oblasts.

Replying to a viewer's question on the undersupply of agricultural tools, Shvydko notes that the majority of tools are supplied by industry, which now fulfills only 30 to 40 percent of agricultural equipment associations' requirements, and adds: "The author of the letter broaches the question of the supply of incomplete sets of products in general. A new statute has now been introduced on the supply of equipment and other material and technical means to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

"This statute sets out the very serious responsibilities, both of industrial enterprises to agricultural equipment associations and, to the same extent, of agricultural equipment associations to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For instance, if we previously paid a fine of 5 percent to holkhozes and sovkhozes for undersupply, it is now 8 percent. If the farm identifies defective products, we must pay not 15 but 20 percent of this product's value, and 20 percent for incomplete sets of products. If, for instance, a set of a certain type of machine of fixed technical specifications is not supplied, we must pay the farm 2.5 percent of the entire set or unit of machinery. This is a major measure, but on the other hand we are now transferring to a new precedure of guaranteed servicing of equipment."

Shvydko goes on to outline the statute of guaranteed servicing of equipment, effective 1 July 1983, whereby complaints against agricultural equipment associations are examined by a local commission comprising the chairman of the rayon agricultural equipment association, a representative of the State Inspectorate for Supervision of Agricultural Equipment [Gosseltekhnadzor], and a representative of the complainant farm. The commission determines liability and specifies the period of time the agricultural equipment association has to repair defective machinery. If this time period is not met, the association pays the farm the value of a "machinery work-day", amounting to R27 for an ordinary tractor, for each day over the specified period. Shvydko notes that the agricultural equipment association can also extract penalties from a liable supplier plant.

eplying to Letunov's question on the immediate activities of agricultural equipment sociations, Shvydkov notes that associations are concerned with the technical servicing the machine and tractor pool and petroleum facilities at farm. He notes that proper echnical servicing of petroleum facilities results in a 2 to 3 percent saving in fuel d lubricants. He adds that agricultural equipment associations should prepare at east 6 months in advance and that they should now be preparing for harvesting operations.

conclusion, Shvydkov cites Chernenko on the importance of mobilizing all workers en-ged in spring field work and notes that the State Committee for Supply of Production uipment for Agriculture is taking all necessary steps to implement his directive.

RICULTURE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS SUMMARIZED

H012005 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 29 March carries on ges 1-2 a 7,000-word report by N. Kopanev, Yu. Savin, and N. Skorolupov entitled "A gh Yield From the Economic Potential." The item reports on the 27 March conclusion the All-Union Conference on the Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex and summarizes e contributions to a debate made by regional political and agricultural figures.

e correspondents report that the participants "noted the importance of the provisions d conclusions contained in the conference speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary the CPSU Central Committee, and in the report by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the litburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," and "stressed the importance and gency of improving management and the economic machinery and raising the standard of dres' economic thinking."

e article then reports the debate under several headings.

der the heading "The Collective Contract in Action," it reports that, "The beginning the stage of introducing the collective contract on a massive scale has provided many ne examples of organizational work by party, soviet, and economic organs," but also ys that "not all party, soviet, and economic organs are assimilating progressive forms labor organization and remuneration as they should." It points out that, "in the terests of further developing the collective contract the main principles of it must strictly observed."

der the heading "Giving Broad Scope to Autonomous Financing Relationships," it reports at "many speakers spoke of the need to consistently introduce autonomous financing lationships everywhere as an essential condition for the efficient working of every lkhoz and sovkhoz and all other agro-industrial complex enterprises." The article tes many good examples of autonomous financing in action but adds too that, "the con-rence noted that Pacesetters' experience is on the whole being disseminated at an adequate rate."

der the subhead "Improving the Economic Machinery," the report notes participants' ressing of the need for "coordinating the actions of all elements of the agro-industrial mplex." It reports contributions from a number of regions on the work of their rayon ro-industrial production associations. It says that many speakers pointed out that in number of regions "party and soviet workers and agro-industrial association leaders and ecialists have still not assimilated in depth the newly adopted normative documents. ey have no clear idea of their rights and obligations and for that reason act hesitant-and indecisively, waiting out of habit for 'orders from above' while complaining out the new administrative organs' lack of rights."

Under the final heading, "Raising the Standard of Economic Thinking," the article notes that the participants greeted with satisfaction the party Central Committee guideline on the clear demarcation of party, soviet, and economic organs' functions. The delegates, it is reported, "stressed that the inculcation of economic thinking and the close relationship between our society's economic, social, and spiritual progress are acquiring particular significance," Saratov CPSU Obkom First Secretary V.K. Gusev points out that "The countryside is clearly changing its appearance and is becoming a more attractive propostion. An increasing number of young people are remaining on Saratov's kolkhozes and sovkhozes." Stavropol CPSU Kraykom First Secreatary V.S. Murakhovskiy cites specialist opinion to the effect that the number of reports that farms have draw up each year for various bodies could be reduced by 50-66 percent "without causing any harm." Speakers' remarks on the attempts being made to improve the social infrastructure of Siberia so as to render it more attractive are also reported on.

The correspondents conclude their report with a one-paragraph reference to the speeches delivered by the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, A.P. Aleksandrov, and by the first vice president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, A.A. Nikonov.

ARTICLE URGES ACTION AGAINST GRAIN DISEASE

PM050934 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by V. Martynenko, chief of the Plant Protection Main Administration and deputy chairman of the All-Union Scientific Production Association for the Provision of Agrochemical Services to Agriculture, under the rubric "Production Discipline is the Guarantee of the Harvest: "Protecting Grain Crops Against Smut"]

[Text] A busy time has begun for arable farmers — the sowing of grain crops has begun in the south of the country and is gradually moving north. Kolkhozes and solvkhozes there have begun using a very important agrotechnical method — disinfecting seed with chemical compounds to protect the crop against diseases, including smut.

The performance of this work must be regarded as an obligatory measure -- disease causes the crop too much harm. Last year, for example, grain reception centers in a number of oblasts in the RSFSR including Penza, Voronezh, Kursk, Tambov, and Ryazan Oblasts received consignments of grain contaminated by smut. The reason for this was primarily lack of observance of the decontamination procedure, violations of the chemical compound consumption norms, and sowing untreated seed.

In addition to decontamination — the main method of combating smut — it is also extremely important to observe all the agrotechnical requirements. In a number of instances, unfortunately, this condition is not being met. This applies to the selection of previous crops, the balanced application of fertilizers, and the sowing of sturdy, more smut-resistant strains.

There is another factor which does nothing to help free crops of disease — namely, the acceptance of large quantities (up to 5 percent) of seed from fields affected by various kinds of smut. However, the norms have been laid down as law by the All-Union State Standards. In this context the USSR Ministry of Agriculture has sent the USSR State Committee for Standards draft amendments it considered necessary for the existing All-Union State Standards regarding the level of loose and covered smut in selected and high-grade wheat and barley crops. The USSR State Committee for Standards has yet to reach a decision on this question, but it is hoped it will do so soon.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes carry out the treatment of seed promptly after it has been brought up to a high sowing condition. It is a different story on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volgograd, Ivanovo, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Kirov, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and in the Bashkir, Chuvash, and Mordovian ASSR's. The rate of seed treatment there is very slow.

Nor is the schedule sent to oblasts by the Rosselkhozhimiya Association likely to speed up this work. In May, for example, only 88 percent of seed is scheduled for treatment in Omsk Oblast, while in Novosibirsk Oblast the figure is 70 percent and in Kirov and Volgograd Oblasts it is just 45 percent. Such an approach will inevitably lead to a poor standard of seed treatment.

Nevertheless, quite favorable conditions do exist for the prompt performance of the work. A number of seed decontaminants have now been scientifically validated for each crop and pathogenic agent. Associations of the Scientific Production Association for the Provision of Agrochemical Services to Agriculture (Selkhozkhimiya) have a selection of Soviet-made contact disinfectants which are used to destroy surface infection caused by smut and root rot and by seed mold agents. Broader use should be made of hexathiuram compounds (2 kilos per metric ton) and pentathiuram compounds (1.5-2 kilos per metric ton) to protect wheat against covered smut. The (Vitavaks) and (Fundozol) pesticide systems and thermal seed disinfection are being used to suppress internal infection by smut (loose wheat and barley smut).

It should also be noted that the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production ought to accelerate the development of home-produced compounds.

A number of areas in the RSFSR and the Ukraine have set up seed treatment on an industrial basis and are conducting it at seed complexes using the ZAV-10 and ZAV-20 seed cleaning machines and PS-10 and (Mobitoks-super) machines. These complexes make the most productive use of equipment, provide good conditions of health and hygiene for workers, and raise the standard of processing considerably.

On many farms in the Baltic Region and Belorussia, seed decontamination is being carried out at centers built for this purpose using a number of metal bunkers to store the treated grain.

Rayon Selkhozkhimiya associations in Azerbaijan are carrying out the seed decontamination process to the best of their ability and resources, and the volume of work being done to carry out centralized seed treatment is increasing in the Volga Region and the Central Chernozem oblasts.

The organization and intensification of the pace of seed decontamination and the completior of this important agrotechnical measure in the very near future is one of arable farmers' most important tasks.

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON SPRING FIELDWORK

PM031348 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 1 April First Edition carries on page 2 an 1,800-word interview entitled "Grain Is Valuable for Its Quality Too" between USSR Deputy Agriculture Minister A.T. Gulenko and correspondent I. Totskiy. The interview, which is undated and carried under the rubric "The Food Program: Our Interviews", outlines the main tasks in the current round of spring fieldwork. Gulenko notes that the Altay Kray and Pavlodar, Novosibirsk, Ulyanovsk, Rostov, and Kherson Oblasts "constantly fail to fulfill" the wheat sales plan and that farms elsewhere have "unjustifiably" reduced the quantity of durum wheat sown. While accepting that improved selection and seed cultivation will increase production figures, Gulenko also points out that "many kolkhozes and sovkhozes" are concentrating on individual favorite strains instead of sowing two or three different strains and the harvest is "suffering" as a result.

Gulenko stresses the importance of sowing grain on fallow lands for improving output and calls on "rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations and farm leaders and specialists" to make better use of such land. Gulenko concludes by outlining measures to be taken in order to increase edible grain production including improved use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers.

RSFSR SPRING FIELDWORK PROGRESS REPORTED

LD031039 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 3 April broadcasts a 5-minute recorded program by editor Anatoliy Yaroshevskiy on spring fieldwork progress.

Yaroshevskiy reports that sowing is going on in Uzbekistan and the Black Sea coastal areas such as Odessa Oblast where spring weather arrived late, but work is now going on throughout the day and sometimes at night as well, in the south. In Novosibirsk Oblast, equipment has been repaired. He introduces Nikolay Vasilyevich Basenko, chairman of RSFSR State Committee for Agricultural Machinery (GOSKOMSELKHOZTEKHNIKA). Basenko says the enterprises under the committee repair the heavier and more complex machinery such as tractors, trucks and combine harvesters, doing 70 percent of major overhauls on these. But most sowing equipment is repaired at farm workshops. The committee is responsible for supplying them with equipment and spares. Spares are still in somewhat short supply in spite of efforts to remedy the situation, so more is being done by way of repairing worn-out components: 10 million rubles more are being spent this year on this. "There are many rayons where repair of equipment is lagging behind. This applies in particular to the oblasts in Siberia and some oblasts and autonomous republics in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where the state of tractor readiness is lower than at this time last year. We admit that this is mainly the fault of our association and the ASSR committees, who have not achieved full working capacity at the repair enterprises. The problem of the efficient use of high-power tractors, which even during the period of most intensive work in the republic as a whole are only 82 percent serviceable, remains acute in spite of everything. The committees enterprises and organizations have taken on the servicing of over 82 percent of high-power tractors, but less than half the servicing stations specialize in particular types. At the rayon agro-industrial association level, more can and must be done to solve questions connected with the creation of the repair base and conditions for better utilization of high-power tractors." Much has been done in this line in recent years but complaints about quality of repair work and time taken over it continue. Basenko continues: "This committee considers it a prime task to eliminate such faults. For this purpose, we have worked out and confirmed a comprehensive special-purpose program for raising the quality of repair and servicing of machines at the committee's enterprises for 1983-85 and for the period up to 1999, and we are constantly and tirelessly working on improving this program. Measures are being taken to reduce the time taken in carrying out repair work at Selkhoztekhnika enterprises." Time is pressing, we must do all we can to ensure that spring fieldwork is carried out in good time.

KAZAKH AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON FIELDWORK

LD312215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] In the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan mass fieldwork has begun: harrowing, tilling and the sowing of early grain crops. The course and prospects of this work are described by Mikhail Georgiyevich Motoriko, the republic's agriculture minister, to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Motoriko] This year we have to carry out spring sowing on almost 29 million hectares, 23 million of which are grain crops. The structure of the sowing areas is being changed somewhat. Sowing of barley has been expanded in recent years to approximately 6 million hectares. Sowing of groat crops is being expanded. We want to sow and harvest more of this crop. Since the fall we have prepared the soil quite well. Last year, for the first time, we plowed 5 million hectares of fallow ground. This is almost all we need for the structure of crop rotation.

Much work has been done on snow retention. Much work has also been done in training cadres. This is an important matter. It may be noted with satisfaction that we are now carrying out all spring fieldwork without bringing in cadres from outside. We have enough tractor operators. In this respect we consider the problem solved. And, of course, there is the question of the organization of labor. Here we have the introduction of the self-planning system [beznaryadnaya sistema]. This year, for instance, more than 2,000 links [zvenya] and teams [brigady] will operate this system. This, of course, is a big figure, but it still does not altogether satisfy us. We consider that the self-planning system should be more boldly and resolutely introduced.

We have a very large number of machines, which enables us to carry out the spring fieldwork within the optimum period, as is necessary, for instance, moisture coverage in approximately 3-4 days and the actual sowing in 10-12 days. And in this, I repeat, the introduction of collective subcontracting has helped us.

[Correspondent] The task is now being set for obtaining a greater harvest of grain crops than we normally obtain in Kazakhstan, that is, 1 billion poods. What problems are there in this connection?

[Motoriko] The sowing, as you know, is already under way. We have already sown some in the south, but our main work will be in the virgin-land oblasts, the northern oblasts. There we shall need the very best, the optimum, agrotechnical periods: from 15-25 May we shall have to sow the wheat. The main thing here of course is to do all the work, I repeat, in good time and at the right time, not to lose moisture, so that more moisture remains for the development of the plants. We do not need a super-high rate here. We need the normal rate, to which we are already accustomed, but with particular care. We must prepare well and sow every field well. [end recording]

COMMISSION REPORTS PROGRESS IN GROWING NEW CROPS

Plenum Hears Report

LD031738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Summary] The plenum of the State Commission for Testing Agricultural Crop Varieties closed in Moscow today. Over 200 new varieties of various crops have been recommended for agricultural production following years of testing in various parts of the country. Special attention was paid to the crops' stability in withstanding diseases. It was found that a new group of short-stalk varieties of rye withstood flattening. A harvester works noticeably more productively on such fields and saves one-third of fuel on average. New varieties of winter grain help to increase the area allotted to valuable and firm wheats in various zones of the country, and this makes it possible to produce more meal and macroni products of the highest quality. More varieties of groat crops, also with high-quality grain, have been introduced.

As far as new varieties of fodder crops are concerned -- and there were several dozen of them -- they met demands in fast-ripening and increased protein content. Among the new varieties there were also crops that were previously unknown to world farming practice, cultivated from wild plants and mainly destined for the country's desert regions where they could be providing fodder for local stockbreeding.

Commission Chief Interviewed

LD031953 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 3 April carries a 10-minute live or recorded interview with Marat Aleksandrovich Fedin, doctor of agricultural sciences and chairman of the State Commission for Testing Varieties of Agricultural Crops, concerning the new varieties approved for production by a plenum of the commission in Moscow today.

He states that winter rye varieties that will be sown in 1985 are short-stemmed and resistant to flattening, such as the "surganovka" rye for Belorussia and the "short-stemmed '69" for some parts of Siberia, as well as varieties that are already being introduced. About 70 percent of the rye area in the USSR will be taken up by these innovative varieties, which save about 60 to 65 per hectare in the harvest period due to more productive combine harvesting work.

He continues by saying that there has recently been criticism of farms regarding the quality of food grain, therefore, the strong winter wheat "kral odesskiy" has been recommended for the southern Ukraine and "bakht" for Uzbekistan; the grain from these varieties will be used for macaroni products. The new buckwheat varieties "nektarnitsa", "minchanka", "aromat" and others have higher quality grain compared with the commonly sown variety. The "salskiy" rice variety is recommended for the southern Volga region, and "barnaulskaya 80" millet for Altay, Fedin says. There are also new varieties of haricot beans suitable for mechanized harvesting, and of green peas suitable for planned harvesting from the end of June to the end of August, thus phasing in the load on canneries.

Fedin then recounts that among the approved fodder crops are the fodder pulses "aist" and "dekabrist", and a new soya variety containing over 40 percent protein in the grain. Also coming back is the ancient Russian fodder beans represented this time by the "chabanskiy" variety, which will be introduced in the Ukraine. A series of fodder lupin varieties has appeared, which is the soya of the north, in so far as they contain up to 40 percent digestible grain protein. A series of new varieties of tomatoes for mechanized harvesting were presented, he states, and also tomatoes that can withstand transportation to the northern regions and await processing while remaining fresh.

Fedin concludes by stating that there are 1,440 state variety-testing stations in all the agricultural zones of the USSR, that testing is being done on 297 crops, and that every year one or two more crops are added to this number.

LATE-MARCH WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

PM050834 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Agrometeorologist Ye. Zverintseva report under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In most of the USSR's European territory the first half of the 10-day period was cold, but later it grew warmer. In most regions average air temperatures were near normal, though very uneven, and fluctuated between 2-7 degrees and 14 degrees. Southwest of the line linking Kaliningrad, Vilnius, Minsk, Chernigov, Poltava, Dnepropetrovsk, Rostov-na-Donu and Astrakhan it rose to 15-22 degrees on certain days. On most of the territory the nights were still cold. In the northern half of the USSR's European territory frosts reached minus 16-23 degrees. In most regions there was little precipitation (1-10 mm), but in some places 30 mm and more occurred.

As of 31 March the snow cover extended to a line linking Kalinin, Vitebsk, Smolensk, Lipetsk, and Saratov. The depth of the snow cover fluctuates generally between 1-5 cm and 10-15 cm. The snow cover has disappeared in individual rayons of Pskov and Novgorod Oblasts, the Chuvash and Tatar ASSR's, and Kuybyshev, Chelyabinsk, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts.

Warm and dry weather in the North Caucasus and Rostov Oblast favored fieldwork. At a depth of 10 cm the soil warmed to a temperature of 5-10 degrees. In the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the North Caucasus the vegetation of winter grain crops resumed, and the reserves of productive moisture are good.

Buds are swelling on fruit crops and berry bushes in the south and west of the Ukraine, in Krasnodar Kray, the south of Rostov Oblast, and in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus. In individual rayons in the Kuban and the south coast of the Crimea cherry, apple, plum, morello cherry, and apricot buds opened, and in some places they flowered. Grass has started growing in the Kalmyk and Dagestan ASSRs. It was warm in the Transcaucasian republics, with average air temperatures 1-2 degrees above normal. During the day air temperatures rose to 16-20 degrees, and in some places on the Black Sea coast they rose to 26 degrees. On most of the territory considerable amounts of rain fell with precipitation totaling 11-30 cm, and in places up to 50 mm. Moisture reserves were replenished. There was little precipitation in Azerbaijan and the central parts of Georgia. The grain crops are in a good and satisfactory condition. Thanks to sufficient moisture supplies, the conditions for their growth were good. A 1-meter layer of soil contains 150-180 mm of productive moisture. In some parts the orchards are in blossom. Aftergrowth of alfalfa and grasses is under way. On pastures in Azerbaijan the grass has reached 4-7 cm in height.

In Siberia (with the exception of Irkutsk Oblast and the Transbaykal region) and in Kazakhstan it was warmer than usual. In Altay Kray and in Novosibirsk and Tselinograd Oblasts the average air temperature was 5-6 degrees above normal. Thaws were observed everywhere. In the southern half of Kazakhstan maximum air temperatures were between 12-23 degrees, and in the northern half of the republic and in West Siberia they were between 1-10 degrees. In the Transbaykal region and in Irkutsk Oblast it was colder than usual; night frosts there reached minus 20-33 degrees.

In most agricultural regions of Siberia and in the northwest of Kazakhstan little precipitation occurred, but the snow cover remains.

In Southern Kazakhstan spring crops were being sown and vigorous vegetation of fruit crops was under way. In the south of Chimkent, Dzhambul, Alma-Ata, and Taldy Kurgan Oblasts aftergrowth of alfalfa and grasses cereals is to be observed. The condition of the grass growth is mainly good. The tillable layer of soil contains 25-50 mm of productive moisture.

In the Far East cold weather prevailed, average air temperatures were 2-4 degrees below normal. Severe frosts were registered on individual nights. On most of the territory little precipitation fell, and the snow cover is 15-45 cm-deep. There is no snow in places in the south of Maritime Kray and Maur Oblast.

In Central Asian republics the weather was very warm for most of the 10-day period; in the extreme south maximum air temperatures rose to 26-30 degrees. In the second half of the 10-day period it grew somewhat cooler and rain fell which made field work somewhat more difficult.

Farms in southern oblasts of Central Asia have started selective sowing of cotton. The conditions for the growth of winter grain crops were good. In the south of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan stone fruit crops started blossoming. Alfalfa and grasses in meadows and pastures are growing and in places livestock is provided with green feed for grazing.

PROGRESS OF SOVIET-INDIAN SPACE EXPERIMENTS

LD051301 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- TASS special correspondents report from the international press center:

The joint Soviet-Indian crew have already felt the weight of the intensive schedule of the flight programme, so to speak, despite zero gravity. Georgiy Oganesyants, flight supervisor on duty, today told Soviet and foreign journalists about the progress of work in orbit.

According to him, after breakfast the crew initiated medical experiments "Optokinesis," "Prophylaxis" and "Membrane." Yoga exercises will today be done for the first time aboard the spaceship to improve the cosmonauts' sense of comfort in the early period of adaptation.

Already in the first communications session after sleep Leonid Kizim, commander of the international orbital complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-10" -- "Soyuz T-11" told ground control that all the cosmonauts were well.

Yuriy Malyshev and Rakesh Sharma have started an experiment, called "Pneumatic," and Gennadiy Strekalov -- "Bracelet." Special collars are used by the cosmonauts to reduce the flow of blood towards the head due to weightlessness.

Ridding people of the space movement ailment is the ultimate goal of the "Optokinesis" experiment. The form of this specific disease is complex, and scientists have so far been unable to recreate an adequate model of the nature of the ailment. There are quite a few hypotheses on this account, however. According to one of them, for instance, as journalists learnt, development of the malady is influenced by flickering irritants. This phenomenon can be compared with the feelings of a person watching rapidly alternating objects on earth. The results of investigation are of great importance for working out prophylactic measures. The experiment was carried out by Yuriy Malyshev and Rakesh Sharma, assisted by cosmonauts Vladimir Solovyev and Doctor Oleg Atkov of the main expedition.

After a joint dinner, the cosmonauts will continue medical experiments. They will bring back to earth magnetic tapes with information on experiments for subsequent analysis.

A week is a short period of time, and Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma are already preparing the spaceship "Soyuz T-10," which brought to the orbit Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov, for a return to earth. The "Soyuz T-11," in which the international crew arrived, will remain in orbit.

Rakesh Sharma is looking forward to a TV communication session between the orbital complex and New Delhi. At 18 hours 35 minutes Moscow time today, Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, will talk with the members of the international crew.

EDITORIAL URGES BETTER PARTY CONTROL IN MILITARY

PM051340 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party Exactingness"]

[Text] As the scale and complexity of the tasks being resolved by the party grow, its demands on Communists, leading cadres, and elective party organs grow, too. As an integral feature of the Leninist style of work, exactingness embraces the entire activity of party organizations and serves as an indispensable condition for the cohesion of party ranks and for the successful resolution of all the tasks that are set. It must be principled, strict, and intolerant of any manifestations of slackness, unconscientiousness, and carelessness. It is this approach to matters and to the assessment of cadre work that is becoming increasingly firmly established in the party under the influence of the decisions of its 26th congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the directive expressed in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The main thrust of the demands made by the party on military cadres, political organs, and party organizations is for the Soviet Armed Forces to be a precise and coordinated organism, to have a high degree of organization and discipline, to carry out impeccably the tasks set them by the party, the government, and the people, and to be ready to give a crushing rebuff to the imperialist aggressors at any moment. Today, more than ever, what is needed is a high return on the efforts of the Communists of the Army and Navy in all avenues and above all in questions linked with increasing combat readiness and with the quality of combat and political training, especially at the concluding stage of the winter training period, on which the troops have embarked.

Life convincingly confirms that whenever commanders, political organs, and party organizations persistently foster in cadres a sense of lofty responsibility for their assigned area and deal severely with mistakes and negligence, the state of affairs in service is better and achievements in combat and political training are more significant.

Take, for instance, the Marshal of Armored Troops M.Ye. Katukov Chertkovskiy Guards Tank Regiment's party organization. Characteristic features of party work here are the specific demands made on Communists for the state of affairs in the sector assigned to them and the personal example shown in combat training, service, and everyday life. The party committee headed by Guards Major V. Shalay and the party bureaus constantly analyze how Communists fulfill their service duties, take care to improve the training process, and participate in the political education of servicemen, what sort of pledges they make in socialist competition and how they fulfill them. These exacting personal demands help Communists to assess the results of their work more stringently and create a mood for action and for searching for unutilized reserves, which is favorably reflected in the quality of the training and education process and in combat readiness. The unit is an excellent one.

The kernel of party exactingness is concern to ensure Communists' vanguard role in service and labor collectives, the effectiveness of their organizational and educational work, and their ideological and moral growth. This obliges us to increase demands on Communists when listening to them at party committee and bureau sessions, to enhance party meetings' professionalism and exactingness, and to develop criticism and self-criticism in party collectives.

Every party organization must create an atmosphere which allows commanders, political workers, and all Communists to sense the need for openly sharing their thoughts and concerns in the knowledge that they will always receive professional advice and the necessary support for useful initiatives. All this does not exclude, but rather presupposes that strict demands be made of those whose sense of party duty has been blunted, who have a slipshod attitude to work, and who violate party rules and the norms of party life.

The party and the state have stepped up the struggle against such shameful phenomena as the squandering of state resources, window-dressing, abuse of service position, embezzlement, and bribery. Any manifestations of similar cases must be met with a principled assessment from party organizations and from all Communists. In practice however, some leaders and elective party organs are short on acuity and principledness and lack strictness and persistence in eradicating shortcomings.

On one occasion Lieutenant Colonel A. Vetrogonov, a Communist, started acting in the unit in which he serves literally as if he owned the place. Abusing his service position, he issued a soldier a short furlough to Ufa, this being necessary so that the latter could drive the officer's personal car from Ufa to the Baltic. The car needed repairing and again Vetrogonov assigned the task to his subordinates. And, strange as it may seem, the Communist was not even made accountable to the party, he was only mildly rebuked in the political department.

Clearly established control and verification of execution are the most important instruments of party exactingness. Without these there can be no purposeful party work, nor can it have an active and effective influence on the state of affairs. A lack of control discourages cadres and gives rise to unhelpfulness and irresponsibility. There were, for instance, many shortcomings in the activity of Major V. Zakharov, a logistics unit commander, and Lieutenant V. Romanov, a chief of the catering service. However, the commander, the political worker, and the party organization secretary seemed not to notice this. And the guilty parties were made accountable to the party and disciplined only after a letter arrived at KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and was passed on for measures to be taken.

This inertia is intolerable in party work. Renewed attention was devoted to this in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Main Results of the Reports and Elections in the Party and On the Tasks of Party Organization," which stressed the need to increase the standard of leadership of those party organizations which are still lacking initiative and principledness. And in the conditions of the Army and Navy it is necessary to strive more persistently to ensure that these organizations operate more actively and are the military collective's political nucleus in matters.

Stringent daily demands are called upon to augment Communists' efforts in carring out their party and military duty, to promote the maintenance of a healthy moral atmosphere in the party collective, and to raise higher and higher the prestige of the title of member of the Leninist party of Communists. In party organizations' activity it is important to make fuller use of the educational role of positive example by singing the praises of people who are profoundly party-oriented in their deeds and actions, who are as good as their word, and who are truly demanding on themselves and on their comrades.

Party exactingness is a tried and tested means of increasing the responsibility of military cadres and of all party members. Raising it to the level of the tasks facing the party and the country means promoting an increase in Army and Navy Communists' contribution to the cause of enhancing party organizations' activeness and combativeness and of intensifying their influence on the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.

MOSCOW TELEVISION ON MILITARY USE OF SEA

OW051353 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 5 April carries the 30-minute "Lenin's University of the Millions" program, presenting another installment in the "Two Worlds, Two Policies" series, entitled "The Ocean: Calm and Storms."

The program begins with a video montage of the sea, cutting to an address by A.P. Movchan, doctor of juridical sciences. Movchan notes Soviet initiatives at the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea to reach a consensus on the development of the world's oceans.

A video montage follows, showing the work of a joint Soviet-French oceanological expedition, exploitation of oceanic resources, desalination complexes, and other subjects.

This is followed by an address by Admiral V.S. Sysoyev, doctor of military sciences, who says: "The Soviet Union and socialist community countries have advanced numerous initiatives directed at the limitation and subsequent reduction of naval activity in the world's oceans. In particular, many important questions have been brought up for discussion, such as: the withdrawal of missile-carrying submarines from extensive military patrol areas, with a mutually agreed limitation on their operating areas; limitation of the deployment of new ballistic missile systems in submarines; extention of confidence-building measures to sea and ocean areas, particularly to those areas along busy maritime routes; turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation; and strengthening peace and security in the Persian Gulf region.

"The USSR supports the initiative of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, and achieving directly opposite aims to those the United States and its NATO allies are striving for in the world's oceans.

"It is known that contemporary U.S. naval doctrine assigns a very important role to naval forces, not only in war, but in peacetime. Everybody knows the role played by naval forces as part of the rapid deployment forces created in the United States.

"In order to understand what the modern U.S. Navy represents, one needs to refer to some figures: At present, the Navy numbers more than 500 warships, among them 40 nuclear missile submarines and 90 multipurpose ones; 14 multipurpose aircraft carriers, among them four nuclear-powered ones, and dozens of other warships.

"Nuclear submarines of the U.S. Navy overall carry 656 ballistic missiles and almost 6,000 nuclear warheads, and comprise the foundation of the nuclear missile system. The United States has begun deployment of the new Trident sea-based nuclear missile system, and other operations are being conducted to re-equip the U.S. Navy."

Video then shows another montage of shots, including U.S. naval vessels and troops, with the narrator likening U.S. policy in the Caribbean and the mining of the Soviet tanker Lugansk to modern piracy. Video also shows the launching of a sea-based nuclear missile, the U.S. base in Diego Garcia, and a beach landing by U.S. Marines.

Movchan then continues by discussing the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea, noting that the United States, Britain, and the FRG have yet to sign the convention, with the United States conducting "subversive activities" to postpone implementation of the convention. Movchan goes on to outline some of the provisions of the convention, followed by video of the Anglo-Danish fishing dispute, examples of sea pollution, and excerpts from "The Day After."

Sysoyev continues: "It is natural that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries had to take appropriate measures in response to the White House generated course of achieving total and indisputable military superiority over the Soviet Union, and of the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Pact member-states."

"The Soviet Union strives precisely for the oceans to be -- not an arena for hostility between countries or an arena for war -- but a zone of peace. Despite the complicated international situation in the world brought about by a sharp rise in the aggressiveness of international imperialism, the Soviet Union and socialist countries do not regard a nuclear conflict as a fatal inevitability."

Sysoyev continues: "The forces of peace are mightier than the forces of war. Everything depends on their unity and purposefulness of action. This was stated by the Warsaw Pact member-states at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in 1983.

"History shows that any attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR cannot be successful. The Soviet Union, whose military doctrines are of a particularly defensive nature and exclude aggressive wars and the concept of a first strike, invariably advocates the peaceful resolution of all contentious international problems by serious, equitable, and constructive talks.

"However, one cannot see a practical striving for constructive and equitable talks on arms limitation from the U.S. side. Instead, the Reagan administration conducts an unrestrained arms race, including one at sea.

"Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated, at the February Central Committee Plenum: While this is the case, we will continue to concern ourselves with strengthening the defense capability of our country, so that we will have sufficient means to cool the hotheads of military adventurists."

The program ends with another video montage presenting military and peace motifs.